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Tuesday, March 14, 1972

Phalguna 24, 1893(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session

(Vol. XI Contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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Eighth Report

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 14, 1972/
Phalguna 24, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri A.V.Raghavan, who passed away at Badagara, Kerala on 10th March, 1972 at the young age of 47.

Shri Raghavan was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-67 from Badagara constituency of Kerala. He had served the Indian Navy during the year 1942-46. He had been taking keen interest in the welfare of ex-servicemen. We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, I join you in expressing sympathy at the sad passing away of Shri Raghavan. As you have said, he served in the Indian Navy before Independence and even after entering public life the welfare of ex-servicemen was his main interest. He took active part in organising societies for ex-servicemen and he was also interested in kisan work. Please convey our sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I join you in expressing sorrow at the sad demise of Shri Raghavan and request you on behalf of my party to convey our sympathy to the bereaved family.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I remember Mr. Raghavan well; in this House he was usually a quiet, reticent and reserved Mamber and we belonged to the same party at that time in this House; we were in the same group. It was only on matters connected with the welfare of ex-servicemen, particularly at the time when we used to discuss the Defence Ministry's grants, that Mr. Raghavan came out in his real colour, and he was really an expert on the subject. He very strongly advocated, year after year, the measures that were required for the amelioration of the conditions of the ex-servicemen. I am deeply shocked to hear today of his untimely demise about which I had not had any previous knowledge. I express on behalf of my group our sincere condolences and request you to convey our sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : On behalf of the DMK party I express our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family of Mr. Raghavan who was a champion of the cause of ex-servicemen.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : श्री राघवन के देहावसान पर आपने तथा दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं, उनके साथ मैं अपने को तथा अपने दल को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steps to improve quality of Tea a for Export

*1. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned annually by export of tea;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the quality of Indian for export; and

(c) the names of the countries competing with India in foreign tea markets and how Government propose to face the competition ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The amount of foreign exchange earned from export of tea in 1971 is estimated at Rs. 160 crores as against Rs. 148 82 crores earned in 1970.

(b) In order to produce and manufacture quality teas and make available larger exportable surpluses, Tea Board has been assisting the tea industry through its three financial assistance schemes *viz.* (i) Tea Replantation Subsidy Scheme, (ii) Tea Plantation Finance Scheme and (iii) Tea Machinery & Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme to carry out replantings, replacements and extensions with improved varities of clones and seeds and renovate and replace out-dated machinery with new and improved tea machines.

(c) The principal competitors of Indian tea in the world market are Ceylon, Indonesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique and Argentina In order to meet the competition, Government have, *inter alia*, taken the following measures, *viz* :

(1) abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970.

(2) grant of rebate of excise duty at the point of export varying with price with effect from 15th April, 1970;

(3) promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Brussels, Cairo and Sydney, to create greater possibilities for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets;

(4) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the co-operation of the local blenders/packers;

(5) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad;

(6) Participation in Trade Fairs and exhibitions;

(7) Exchange visits of traders and tea experts to promote the interest of tea;

(8) Setting up of a Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि टी की जो एक्सपोर्ट मार्किट है उसको ब्रिटेन कंट्रोल किए है और भारत वर्ष तो केवल रा मैटीरियल की सप्लाई करता है। क्या सरकार की ऐसी नीति नहीं है कि पैकेटिंग के काम को वह स्वय आरम्भ करे और टी का एक्सपोर्ट करे ताकि अनिग्ज उसके बढ़ सकें ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह सत्य नहीं है कि एक्सपोर्ट मार्किट सारी अंग्रेजों के हाथ में है। हम खुद इसको बेचते है। जहां तक पैकेटिंग का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्या जानती है कि एक कारपोरेशन बनाई गई है और उसकी आवश्यकता भी थी। जो उसके डायरेक्टर्ज है उनकी पहली बैठक पंद्रह तारीख को हो गई है। पैकेटिंग का काम भी हिन्दुस्तान में होगा और उससे आदमनी बढ़ जाएगी।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि क्वालिटी के गिरने से एक्सपोर्ट भी चाय का कम हो गया है। साथ ही क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि महिलाओं को संख्या जो इसमें लगी हुई थीं, वह निरंतर गिरती चली जा रही है। 1956 में उनकी संख्या 28 लाख से ऊपर थी जबकि आज वह घट कर 18 लाख के करीब रह गई है इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वर्क जोड़ बढ़ गया है मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि संख्या में

कमी होने का कारण क्या है ? क्या टैक्नालाजी की कमी की वजह से यह हुआ या वे अप्रशिक्षित थीं, इस वास्ते यह हुआ है ? यदि प्रशिक्षण के कारण हुआ है तो महिलाओं को इस तरह का प्रशिक्षण क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ? महिलाओं में जो बेरोजगारी इस तरह से बढ़ रही है, उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास रही है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह सच नहीं है कि हमारी चाय की क्वालिटी गिर गई है। इस वर्ष उसका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है। पिछले साल 148 करोड़ का हुआ था और इस साल 160 करोड़ का हुआ है। जहां तक बेरोजगारी का सवाल है इसको मैं देखूंगा। वे टी प्लकर्ज का काम करती हैं। दिक्कत क्या है और इसकी वजह क्या है कि उसमें कमी आई है, इसको मैं देखूंगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the statement laid on the Table the Minister has made reference to the tea replantation subsidy scheme. I would like to know from him the total amount up to date which has been given by way of subsidy to the tea planting companies for replantation, and whether it is a fact that there are widespread complaints that the amount which is given to them in the name of re-plantation is not actually being used for the purpose of re-planting, especially by the foreign companies.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We advance loans for replantation and for many other purposes to develop the gardens. A large amount has remained unspent. Advantage has not been taken of the facilities by many of the gardens. We have asked the Tea Board to persuade the tea garden owners, especially the bigger ones to take advantage of the facilities provided by us for new plantation since most of the gardens are dying out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I asked about the total amount given as subsidy, and secondly what Government is doing about reports that they are not actually using the money for replantation at all.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The figure is not available with me at the moment. Last year I have given it. As to those who have taken the money but not used it for that purpose, I will look into the complaint.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इंडियन टी सीलोन टी के नाम से फारेन कंट्रीज में बिक रही है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह सच नहीं है। हमारी चाय की अपनी जगह है, और सीलोन की चाय की अपनी जगह है। उसकी चाय का अपना स्थान है और हमारी चाय का अपना स्थान है माननीय सदस्य यह भी जानते हैं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियमों के अनुसार हम लोग चलते हैं। इसमें कोई झगड़े की बात नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister tell us what added reseach facilities have been granted by the Government in recent years to improve the quality of tea ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We are helping him for hire purchase so that old machinery can be replaced. The Tea Board is looking after it.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In the statement given by the minister, he has mentioned about the improvement in Indian tea. May I know how far our export has increased as a result of that ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have already said that last year it was Rs. 148 crores and this years it is Rs. 160 crores.

SHRI J. M. GOWDER : May I know whether Government have entered into an agreement with the USSR for export of tea and if so, what are the details ? If not, may I know when Government are going to have such an agreement ?

3 SHRI L N MISHRA The terms of agreement for export of tea are there We do export tea to USSA

Barter Trade in Films with Poland

*3 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether a delegation from Poland has suggested that India a and Poland should enter into barter trade in films and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FORIGN TRADE (SHRI L N MISHRA) (a) Government is not aware of any such proposal

(b) Does not arise

SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM May I know whether the Government pro pose to export films to East Furopean coun tris, including Poland ?

SHRI L N MISHRA Films are being exported to East Furopean countrises the Soviet Union and other countries There is some provision for exporting films to Poland also We are tiying to build up new mar kets also The East Furopean market has proved to be very good market for export of our films

DR RANEN SEN Is it a fact that the Film Export Promotion Council is mainly interested in seeing that films produced in Bombay are exported and not films produced in Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Kerala or West Bengal ? If so, has the Government taken any decision like that or is Government going to take any steps to see that good films from other States are also exported to other countries ?

SHRI L N MISHRA If the hon member is referring to the functions of the IMPEC and thee exports done by them, as I said last time, we have exported a number of language films also in Telugu, Bengali, Tamil, etc But there are deficien cies in it and we are thinking of reorgani sing the export part of it My proposal is to take over the export of films in the public sector Today the private sector people are also there and a lot of confusion is being created We want to canalise it through the public sector

Decline in Human Hair Export

*4 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of FORFIGN TRADF be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a decline in the human hair export from India

(b) if so the reasons there for, and

(c) the steps taken to check the decline ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) A state ment is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) Yes Sir

(b) The main reason for decline in the export of human hair from India is the severe competition from the Synthetic hair introduced in the International market through the supply of synthetic fibre for manufacture of wigs by Japan and lifting of curbs by USA on entry of Chinese hair

(c) During 1970, floor price restric tions were removed Terms of payment were also relaxed Further measures to arrest the fall in exports are now under consideration

SHRI B S BHAURA May I know the foreign exchange earned through export of human hair during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N MISHRA) 1968-69 was the best year and the export was to the tune of Rs. 6.82 crores. In 1969-70 it

was Rs. 4.82 crores. In 1970-71 it was Rs. 2.008 crores. 1971-72, upto September it was to the tune of Rs. 1 crore.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : The statement says that the decline in human hair export is due to severe competition from Japan and other countries. But in India, the SCT or the Foreign Trade Ministry has not taken proper steps to export human hair. I have my own experience in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER : No speach.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : We used to supply human hair to wig factories situated in Madras. There is a famous temple in Palani, the Dhandayuthapani temple, which is getting enormous quantities of human hair from the worshippers. The wigs manufactured by the wig factory situated in Madras are now not so popular in foreign countries. The foreign countries want the raw material, the human hair rather than the wig so that they can manufacture wigs according to their tastes. Japan is also doing the same. Because of the carelessness of officials at Madras and other places the export of human hair has declined. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the government would make arrangements to export human hair, rather than wig to foreign countries as they need only that. Secondly, at present even private people are being allowed export trade in human hair. Will the government nationalise the export of human hair ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It is not true that STC is not quite aware of the fact that human hair wigs are facing competition from synthetic wigs. The synthetic wigs have got some advantages over natural human hair. In synthetic wigs the curls are permanent and easy for styling which may attract ladies more to synthetic hair wigs. Secondly, it is easier to maintain and wash them; it is lighter and more convenient. Over and above that, in the case of synthetic wigs there is permanent dying which is of international standards, which we in India probably may not be aware of. Apart from these, there is another aspect also which is a disincentive to our exports, namely, till recently the United States were not allowing the import of human hair from China, which ban they have now lifted. We are facing all these difficulties. We are aware of this problem and we are looking into the various aspects.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : When the Minister is praising the good qualities of synthetic wigs how can he sell human hair ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Unless we know what are the qualities which make our competitors stand in an advantageous position in the international market how can we effectively compete with them ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Chinese hair cannot be better than Indian hair.

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps some countries like that.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Is it a fact that because of the growing baldness of men the quantity of human hair is getting reduced ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : So far there has been no difficulty about the availability of human hair. The difficulty is about its export. So, baldness does not in any way affect our exports.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The management of one of the temples complained that there is shortage of human hair because of the dearth of competent barbers. May I know from the Minister whether they have received any such complaints and, if so, whether they will make arrangements for procuring competent barbers ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Then the hon. Member has enough to offer !

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : May I answer the question about barbers ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let them have barbers of their own. Now, next question.

Ticketless Travel on Indian Railways

*7 SHRI CHITAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the salient features of the compaign launched against ticketless travelling by the Northern Railways and the outcome thereof ,

(b) whether other Railways also propose to launch similar compaigns to eradicate ticketless travel , and

(c) the estimated loss to Railways due to ticketless travel during 1971-72 and how it compares with that in the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Presumably, the reference is to joint drive against ticketless travel recently conducted in the State of Haryana

The Minister for Railways and the Chief Minister, Haryana jointly launched a compaign against ticketless travel This drive started on 8 11 71 and continued till 22 1 72 Salient features are shown in the statement laid on the table of the Sabha

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Estimate of the loss to the Railways on account of ticketless travel has not been made from year to year and as such, separate figures for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are not available On the basis of special checks conducted on all Railways during 1967-68, the loss was estimated to be roughly between Rs 20 crores and Rs 25 crores per annum

STATEMENT

The salient features of the drive against ticketless travel in Haryana State are as under

(i) The drive was organised by a committee of Senior State Government and Railway officers nominated in a joint meeting by Chief Minister, Haryana and the Minister of Railways at Chandigarh on 27 10 71 Home Secretary, Haryana was one of the Members and Chairman of the Committee

(ii) The State Government, as its contribution, made available police force, services of Magistrates (for prosecution under the Railway Act), Publicity Organisation and Education Department No Special charges were levied for these services and police force The railway mustered ticket checking staff, Supervisors and Officers and organised and conducted intensive checks on different sections of the railway serving Haryana

(iii) About 30,000 irregular/ticketless travellers were detected giving an earning of about Rs 2,82,000/-

(iv) The number of passengers checked were about 20,09,000 Special checks conducted numbered about 6,400

(v) The drive suffered a set back in December '71 owing to the outbreak of the conflict between Pakistan and India

(vi) The booking window sale of tickets and earnings therefrom for November '71 and January '72 separately and for the entire period of the drive separately are shown below —

(a) For November '71 and January '72 (upto 20.1 72) compared with corresponding period of previous

year—

	No. of tickets	No. of season tickets	Amount of earnings
			Rs. lakhs
Current year—	50.02 lakhs	99,691	91.66
Corresponding period of previous years—	46.08 ,,	86,583	70.18
Difference—	+3.94 ,,	+13,108	+21.48
%age variation—	+9.0	+14.0	+29.0

(b) For the entire period of the drive (i.e. for November '71 to January '72 (upto 20.1.72) as compared with corresponding period of previous year—

	No. of tickets	No. of season tickets	Amount of earnings
			Rs. lakhs
Current year—	74.63 lakhs	1.38 lakhs	132.67
Corresponding period of previous year—	76.92 ,,	1.22 ,,	126.27
Difference—	—2.92 ,,	+0.16 ,,	+6.40
%age variation—	—3.0	+13.0	+5.0

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether, after this special drive was launched, any substantial gain has been made over the amount of loss which came upto Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 25 crores; if so, to what extent and what is that amount ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : As the hon. Member is awar, this drive has not yet been made all over India. We began with the State of Haryana where it had shown much improvement; in fact, we have gained to the tune of about Rs. 6½ lakhs during the course of these few weeks If the campaign is as successful in other States as it was here, we hope to reduce the loss very considerably.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Do they propose to initiate such measures in all the other railways of India; if so, what are the other railways in which this measure is to be initiated and why is it that this measure, which was initiated in the Northern Railway, was given up half-way ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : No Sir; it was not given up. The campaign cannot be carried on throughout the year; it is only to give the momentum. Therefore we initiate this campaign for a month or two. We took up Haryana because there the Chief Minister was very enthusiastic; he offered wholehearted support and cooperated with us. I have addressed such letters to all the Chief Ministers and I hope to be able to persuade them ty be very helpful and cooperative in this matter.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the hon. Minister tell the House whether the callous, inhuman and inequitable penalty of Rs. 10 for ticketless travel has at all helped in reducing ticketless travel; if not, will this be replaced by a more rational way of penalising ticketless travel ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I do not accept the adjectives used by the hon. Member. The increase in penalty has helped in curbing ticketless travel and, if at all I want to come forward before the House with proposals, which shall be more severe punishment for ticketless travel.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन को पकड़ने के बाद किराया वसूल करने और पेनाल्टी लेने वाला जो विभाग है, टिकट कलेक्टर्स और टी. टी. ईज् का उन के सामने बहुत सी कठिनाइयां हैं। एक तो उन की सुरक्षा की गारन्टी नहीं है और दूसरे, पिछले अनेक वर्षों से उन को रनिंग स्टाफ में लेने की मांग चली आ रही है। इस से बड़ा असन्तोष देश के टी. टी. ईज् में फैला

हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए कोई कदम आप ने उठाया है जिस से कि उन की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था हो सके और उन को रनिंग स्टाफ में लिया जाय जिस से अधिक उत्साह से वह काम कर सकें और और अधिक लोगों से जो बिना टिकट चलते है उन से किराया वसूल कर सकें ?

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA The hon Member is worried about ticket collectors being harassed and other things I wish the hon Member and his party stood up for what is correct rather than plead the excuses of those who are corrupt and who do not do their duties properly

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं ने यह नहीं कहा। मे यह कह रहा हू कि टी टी ईज और टी सीज जो है उन के मन मे असन्तोष फैला हुआ है जिस से वह ठीक प्रकार से काम करने मे असमर्थ है—

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA There is no harassment

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का साफ उत्तर नहीं आया।

MR SPEAKER What he means to say is that due to ticketless travel, the ticket collectors are harassed

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA I agree with the hon Member We give protection whenever there is harassment What I mean to say is that we should also deal with the ticket collectors who are not honest or not up to the mark That is my point

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEI There is no question of defending any members of railway staff But there are practical difficulties in the way of ticket checking staff Supposing the ticketless passenger does not have a 10 rupee note, he is to be carried to the police station These facilities are not available at every railway station So, the ticketless passengers are let off Has the hon Minister gone into this question ?

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA Wherever here are such difficulties and if the concerned Station Masters and the ticket collectors point out the protection they need or the facilities they require we provide them

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैने यह पूछा कि टीटी ईज मे असन्तोष फैला हुआ है कि उन को रनिंग स्टाफ मे नहीं लिया जा रहा है और उस के कारण वह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं कर पाते, इस का उत्तर नहीं आया।

SHRI A P SHARMA May I know from the hon Minister as to why the Northern Railway was selected for the purpose ? Is it a fact that there is more ticketless travel on the Northern Railway than on other railways ? If this is not a fact and there is more ticketless travel prevalent on the other railways, why the check was not taken on those railways ?

SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA When I addressed the other Chief Ministers, I was not able to get their full cooperation In the case of Haryana, the Chief Minister was very helpful and he did his very best That is the reason why we selected Haryana The hon Member may wait for a little while and I will enunciate the policy

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE May I know from the hon Minister whether this feature of ticketless travel is peculiar to some of the States and, if so, why a campaign is not carried on in those particular States ?

MR SPEAKER This is exactly the same question put by the previous Member He has replied to it

श्री सरजू पांडे अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैं ने तमाम राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है और सिर्फ हरयाना की ओर से यह

सहयोग मिला है तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कितने राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस काम में सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया है और किन किन राज्यों में यह योजना चलाने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I gave the reply to the question put by my hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma. The hon Members may have a little patience and I will enunciate the policy.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, let us wait for the new Chief Ministers now.

श्री सरजू पांडे: मैं ने पूछा था कि कितने राज्यों के मुख्य मत्रियों ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है कि जिस तरह से हरयाना में बिना टिकट ट्रैवेलिंग की चेकिंग हुई है, उसी तरह की चेकिंग में वह अपने यहां भी सहयोग देंगे ?

Credits granted to Indian Railways by International Agencies

*8. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWYAS be pleased to State :

(a) the total amount of credit granted so far to the Indian Railways by the International Development Association and other World agencies;

(b) the rates of interest and other conditions attached to these loans and the purpose for which these loans have been utilised; and

(c) whether any portion of these loans has been repaid so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c) . A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(a) to (c) The Indian Railways have so far recived assistance only from two International Organizations the *viz.* the World Bank and its affiliate organization the International Development Association. Starting from 1949 the Indian Railways have so far secured six loans from the World Bank and five credits from the IDA totalling a sum equivalent to US $ 705.3 million.

2. The Bank loans carry rates of interest varying from 4 to 6 per cent per annum and are repayable over a period of 15 to 20 years; whereas IDA credits are free of interest and bear only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum and are repayable over a period of 50 years. There is a moratorium of 10 years for repayment of the credit. The detailed conditions and the purposes for which these loans and credits have been obtained are shown in the Statement laid on the Table of the Hous [Placed in Library. *See No. LT*—1401/72].

3. The first World Bank loan was fully repaid in 1964 and parts of other World Bank loans have been repaid as and when they fell due. The total repayment till now amounts to 157.6 million US dollar equivalent. Repayment of the first IDA credit will commence only in May 1973, because of the moratorium period of 10 years.

4. The amounts of loans and credits are available for purchase of components and materials for rolling stock and other equipment from member countries of the World Bank of IDA and Switzerland. The purchases have to be made generally on the basis of international competitive bidding.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : In the statement it has been stated that components and materials for the manufacture of locomotives are still imported. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what are the types of components and materials that are still imported and what is the percentage.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : All the materials that are required but not available in this country would constitute a long list. If the hon. Member is in interested, I am prepared to furnish him with that list. In fact, it is too long an infor-

mation. I can only give the type of equipment that is generally required but not the details. I am prepared to give him the details any time he wants.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Do Government hope to achieve complete indigenisation ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes, Sir; that is our aim. In fact, I have asked the Railway Board to appoint a special team for the purpose of ultimately eliminating all these import contents. But there are some which, in the very nature of things, we cannot manufacture. There may be some marginal items which we may have to import, but I agree with the hon. Member; we are pursuing that policy.

Overbridge near Safdarjang Aerodrome New Delhi

*9. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of RAIWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1376 on the 23rd November, 1971 and state :

(a) whether it has been decided to construct an overbridge on the Railway crossing near Safdarjang Airport, New Delhi;

(b) the target date fixed for its completion; and

(c) whether the estimates sanctioned earlier for its construction have been revised and if so, the revised estimates ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30.6.1973 for the bridge proper *i.e.* excluding approaches, to be constructed by the Railway.

(c) The estimate sanctioned earlier is under revision.

श्री अमरनाथ चावला: मिनिस्टर महोदय ने बताया कि ता० 30-6-1972 तक यह ओवर-ब्रिज तैयार हो जायगा और इस की एप्रोचज़ रेलवे बनायगी । क्या मैं तसव्वूर करूं कि यह ब्रिज कोई ठेकेदार बना रहा है और क्या यह सही है कि इस का पहला एस्टीमेट 11 लाख 67 हजार रुपये का था और इस वक्त बिना एस्टीमेट तैयार किये, वह ठेकेदार ब्रिज तैयार कर रहा है ? इस का एस्टीमेट कब तक तैयार हो जाने की उम्मीद है ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: The estimate is now likely to be Rs, 17,2 lakhs; that is for better amenities on the bridge also, A little more is going to be added to it.

श्री अमरनाथ चावला: क्या मिनिस्टर महोदय बतायेंगे कि ब्रिज तैयार होने के बाद ये एप्रेचिज़ कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगी ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : For approaches the hon. Member has to approach the New Delhi Municipal authorities. I am concerned only with construction of the bridge.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : It had probably been decided that the Safdarjang Airport would be given up for flying purposes. Now since the bridge is being constructed, may I know whether the Flying Club is going to operate there and the Airport is going to be continued ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member might know that the concerned authorities have come to some compromise and the railway bridge and the lighting will be so arranged as not to affect the operations of the Aerodrame. Therefore, the Flying Club will be there.

Finalisation of Sundarbans Delta Project Scheme

*10. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sundarbans Delta Project Scheme has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof and when it will be taken up.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) . The Sundarbans Delta project is a complex project of large magnitude. So far only preliminary investigations have been carried out by the Government of West Bengal. They have been advised to carry out detailed investigations and prepare a detailed project report, which is awaited.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : The hon. Minister, while replying to my question, said that Rs. 18 crores had been sanctioned for preliminary works. What are those preliminary works if the project is not yet finalinalised ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Previously, only preliminary investigations were done. We have sent back the preliminary report asking them to send us a detailed project report. The first report was about the feasibility of undertaking the project, but a detailed project report is required and that we are awaiting from the West Bengal Government.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Drainage in the Sundarbans is a very serious problem. What measures are the Government contemplating in this regard ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The aim of the project is freeing an area of 50,000 hectares from the floods and ravages of the river and also protection for 82 villages. This is Phase I. This is the western portion of the Sunderbans. Besides this, there are other portions of the Sunderbans which will be taken up in Phases H and III.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : The Chief Engineer too opposed this scheme and has also written something contrary against it. Will the hon Minister please tell us if it is so ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There was an investigation done by the West Bengal Government engineers. I have seen their report. The project is quite feasible. Nobody objected to that. All that we wanted was a detailed project report giving complete estimates. As soon as we receive it, we will definitely try to take up the project. After completion of the First Phase, we will take up Phases II and III depending upon the success of the first phase of the project.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा जब्त की गयी व्यापारिक सामग्री

*11 श्री सो० टी० दण्डपाणि :

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान या उससे कुछ समय पूर्व कितने भारतीय जहाज तथा कितने मूल्य की व्यापारिक सामग्री पाकिस्तान द्वारा जब्त की गयी ;

(ख) इसी अवधि में भारत ने कितने पाकिस्तानी जहाज तथा कितने मूल्य की व्यापारिक सामग्री जब्त की; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is understood that Government of Pakistan have seized certain cargoes meant for India from 2 ships namely S.S. City of Colombo and S.S. Tsingchau. Advertisements have been issued in the newspapers asking the Indian nationals to register their claims with the Custodian of

Enemy Property within 3 months so that a true assesment of the seizure by Pakistan may be made. Claimbs so far registered with the Custodian value about Rs. 1,39, 73, 567 as per details given below :-

Description	*Value*
1. K. Machine & Instruments:	Rs. 33,31,668/-
2. Chemical finished products:	Rs. 53,63,931/
3. Raw material (Engg., paper, steal copper etc.)	: Rs. 50,90,951/-
4. Ptesonal goods	: Rs. 1,01,243/-
5. Consumer goods	: Rs. 85,774/-
	Total : Rs. 1,39,73,567/-

(b) Four Pakistani ships have been captured by India together with the goods loaded tharein as follows :-

Name of the ship	*Details of the cargo if any.*
1. Anwar Baksh	Cotton, salt, cement, Ms plates, Defence cargo, rape seed, Jeeps 4, Ambulance 1.
2. Baquir	Jute, Gunny, Genl, cargo.
3. M.V. Madhumati.	Cotton.
4. M.V. Pasni.	Matches, empty gunny bags, broom sticks, coconut etc.

Similarly certain neutral ships carrying contraband goods have also been seized and goods off-loaded there from. Goods have also been seized in pursuance of the ban imposed on trade with Pakistan.

The compilation of the information about quantity and value involve thousands of packages. In the absence of manifests, invoices and other relative documents, it will take quite some time to compile this information by Customs, Port Trust and Naval authorities.

(c) With regard to Indian property seized by Pakistan action taken has been in part (a) of the question. In regard to the goods seized or detained by Government of India further action will depand on the nature, quantum, value and their ownership. Detaining officers are compiling this information.

SHRI C T. DHANDAPANI : The statement made by the Minister does not contain the concrete steps they are going to take in this regard. I want the hon Minister to explain the matter whether the Government would seek the help of any neutural countries or international organisations in this matter.

SHRI L N. MISHRA : The first question was about the value of the ships seized by Pakistan during the recent conflict. Two Indian ships were seized by Pakistan and four Pakistani ships were seized by us during the December hostilities, and the value of our property is Rs 12.39 crores and the value of the Pakistani property is yet to be made. On the Indian side, the seized property is with the Custodian of the Enemy properties and he is looking after them. So far as the Indian properties are concerned, we have called for applications of their claims and the whole question will be decided and discussed after some time.

Increase in cases of chain-pulling in trains Between Bhubaneswar and Berhampur Railway stations (south Eastern Railway).

*12. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RALLWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increase in cases of chain-pulling in various trains between Bhubaneswar and Berhampur Railway Stations on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to strengthen the Railway Administration in this region to enable the Railway passengers to travel safely ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). A staatement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. due to general deterioration in the law and order condition. Generally the students and daily commuters in the section indulge in unauthorised alarm chain pulling. The reason is that some people take law into their own hands.

(c) The increased incidents of alarm chain pulling did not involve any risk to the safety of the passengers except that these resulted in inconvenience to the passengers and detention to the trains involved. To check alarm chain pulling the Railway Administration has intensified surprise checks assisted with the G.R.P. and R.P.F Squads. Close liaison is also maintained by the Railway Administration with the State Government of Orissa, who are mainly responsible for law and order in the State. The Railway Administration are asking the State Government and the G.R.P. to tackle this problem.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : It is a fact that due to the inefficiency of the CRP and RPF and also the indifference of the Home Department of the State Government, the incidence of alarm chain pulling is on the increase in this section of the Railways ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member may blame the Police and other Railway staff, but the fact is that a large number of passengers are taking the law into their own hands and every year, this alarm chain-pulling is increasing. We cannot wholly blame, at any rate in this case, the Railway staff or the RPF because they are not pulling the chains nor are they helping these people. The difficulty is to apprehend and find out hundreds of people who do these things every day.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : The Railway Protection Force and also the CRP do not highlight these things and they do not take prompt action. They simply let them out.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Sometimes it is very difficult to find out, because nobody in the coach comes forward to indentify the person or persons and to give evidence.

Indo-Bulgaria Trade Agreement

*13. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) whether any agreement was signed between India and Bulgaria in regard to the bilateral trade arrangements and the measures to balance their trade in November, 1971 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMEMT

(a) A Trade Protocol for the year 1972 was signed in New Delhi on 29th November, 1971.

(b) The Protocol envisages a trade turnover of Rs. 65 crores for 1972 between the two countries. Major items of import are fertilisers, caprolactum, pharmaceutical products and intermediates, and steel products, etc. while the main export items are jute manufactures, chemicals, tanned hides and skins, iron ore and deoiled groundnut cake, etc.

SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : I would like to know as to which country, whether it is India or Bulgaria, is most benefited by this agreement.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : In such bilateral agreements, it is envisaged that both the countries will benefit, but we will have our country's interest uppermost in our minds.

Flood control of Inter-State Rivers

*14. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

(b) whether the Central Flood Control Board has been of the view that flood control of Inter-State rivers should be a concurrent subject; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been examined and decision arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After examination, it has been decided, in the first instance, to constitute Flood Control Commissions with Flood Control Boards for laying down policy and for guiding the commissions, for the coordinated planning and implementation of flood control measures in river basins where the problem is serious and complex. Accordingly, Flood Control Commissions and Boards have been set up for the Brahamputra Valley in Assam and the North Bengal rivers. A proposal to constitute the Ganga Flood Control Commission and Board is under consideration.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the hon Minister's statement laid on the Table of the house, I would lik to know from the hon. Minister as to what type of coordination is required from all these commissions. There is the Central Board which is constituted. What is the type of coordination which is required from the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission and also the North Bengal Flood Control Commission. Secondly, what are the measures which the hon. Minister proposes to take to see that the schemes are properly implemented ? Thirdlo I want to know this. Is the Indian Government keeping apart any finance for the proper implementation of thes eschemey or not ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : So far as coodination is concerned, there is no trouble. There will be no delay causing any project set-back. The main trouble as the hon. Member said, is about finance. On that the Central Flood Control Board as also the Consultative Committee have been opining that the project coast is to be borne by the Centre or borne by the Centre in the first instance and then by the States concerned, but for some reason or other, we are not able to succeed so far and the final position is that the finance forfilood control work has to come from the States. We will see if any further advance action is needed and if any new approach should be made in this respect, and we will see if any further financial assistance can be given by the Centre. These are still under consideration.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Only the other day I went to visit the North Bengal Flood Control office located at Jalpaiguri. I found there was no office; only a small sign-board was there--North-Bengal Flood-control Engineering Department, PWD Office. There was no peon; there was no extra room for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman etc. I do not know why these sorts of stories are being created in the name of North Bengal people and telling them that they have constituted a Commission and all that. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister of the Union Government would look into the matter, to see that the finance should be given properly, for proper implementation of the schemes to control the North Bengal rivers, to see that the office of the Commission is being streamlined and strengthened by additional requirements, whatever may be necessary, from time to time.

DR K.L. RAO : They are going to have a popular Government in West Bengal and they will look after this work. I have not heard anything that the Flood Control Commission, North Bengal has been suffering for want of finance; I have not heard that so far. But whatever the project they are asking- - -

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : They are suffering in fact.

DR. K.L. RAO : As I said earlier, Flood Control works come under the purview of the State Governments and it is their responsibility and now that popular Government is going to be set up in West Bengal I think and we hope there will be greater activity in that direction.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Let him not allow it to be done by the State Government. Let the Centre kindly have its control.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the constitution of the Ganga Flood Control Commission is linked up with the grand design to link the Ganga with the Cauveri, and whether the latter is in any way linked up with the Flood Control Commission's job ?

DR. K. L. RAO : No, Sir. The Ganga-Cauvery national water grid is being thought of or planned essentially in the interests of irrigation. Incidentally, it will also be beneficial from the point of view of navigation and flood control as well. But the main emphasis will be on the development of irrigation and the prevention of drought in various areas because of failure of rains.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I want know whether it is proposed to set up one board for controlling the North Bihar floods also.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is about inter-State coordination. The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question.

Progrees of Western Kosi Canal Project

*15. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

Will the Ministsr of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gonvernment of Nepal have made available land for the Western Kosi Canal in their territory;

(b) whetehr the land required for the project within India has been acquired;

(c) whether and if so, what funds for the project have been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan for 1972-73; and

(d) the overall progress made on the project so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Western Kosi Canal project is estimated to cost Rs. 37 crores, out of which the cost of work lying in Nepal is about Rs. 6.5 crores. The provision for this project in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 50 lakhs. The allotment during 1971-72 is Rs. 5 lakhs, and in 1972-73, the State Governments are intending to spend about Rs. 1 crore.

The Government of Bihar are proposing to start the work immediately on the first two miles of the canal, where lands had already been acquired earlier in connection with other works of the Kosi project. This will be followed by works on the remaining portion of the main canal, distributaries etc. in the entire Nepal portion. Work on the Indian portion is, for present, proposed to be taken up only on major structures which are likely to take 3 or more seasons to complete. After the Nepal works have progressed well, the works on the Indian Portion wil be taken up.

Project buildings have been built at some suitable places for carrying on the investigation and constrnction and tenders have been invited for constructing the first two miles of the Wertern Canal.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The statement laid on the Table of the House is very disturbing. The whole project will cost Rs. 37 crores but the provision for the whole Plan period is only Rs. 50 lakhs. So, I would like to know whether full provision would be made to ensure the completion of this projeet during the Fourth Plan

period. At the time the agreement was concluded with the Government of Nepal, we were told that the entire land required for this project in Nepalese territory would be handed over to India by the end of February. Today, it is the 14th of March. May I know whether that land has been acquired by use or not ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): In regard to the provision of funds for this project, in the Fourth Plan, it has to be noted that this is an irrigation project, and irrigation projects are the responsibility of the State Governments. I attended the Kosi Control Board meeting, and with great difficulty I could persuade them to enhance the provision for this year to Rs. 1 crore. I appreciate the provision required for the Kosi is much more, and we should try to complete the project in three or four years, but it is the Bihar Government which has to have a look at this, and I hope that the popular Government which is going to be set up there shortly will take a better view of these matters and make a better provision the next year and also for the successive years. So far as the land is concerned, it is true that the agreement provides that the Nepali land will be haded over to the Government of Bihar for the purpose of constructing the canal from February, 1972, and we had also promised that we would finish the canal in the Nepalese territory by 1975. What actually happened was that till the end of January, the land could not be handed over to the Government of Bihar, and the Nepal Government has recently aked us to mark out the land, what is called the "dag belling" on the spot, which is required for the construction. I am pretty certain that there will be no difficulty in the matter of acquiring this land, because the Nepal Government have agreed to hand over these lands and are ready to hand them over. It is only recently that we have sent the plans, and I think it is fair to wait for one or two months. Meanwhile, the work is not being delayed, because the first two miles are already in our possession, and we shall try to make a start of the work in those two miles.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The question of land acquisition on the Nepalese side as well as the Indian side can be taken up together. May I know whether any efforts have been made to acquire the land on the Indian side also, and if not, why not ? About Rs. 6 crores are to be spent on the Nepalese side, and I do not think that the Government of Bihar should be expected to spend that amount in the Nepalese territory. May I know whether the Central Government will take the responsibility at least for that land ? Since the Plan provisions for the Fourth Plan have already been made by the State Government, it cannot to be expected that the project could be financed out of the Plan provisions made by the Bihar Government. May I know, therefore, whether any extra allocation is being made to ensure the full amount for the Plan period ?

DR K.L. RAO : In regard to acquisition of land the first two miles in Nepal territory have been acquired. But work in the Indian territory comes only after the canal in Nepal is constructed. Therefore, the first priority must be to acquire land in Nepal territory and then in the Union territory. I quite agree that if we had sufficient funds work could be started simulnaneously on the Indian side and the Nepal side. But since we do not have sufficient funds at this stage, it is much better that we concentrate on work in the Nepal side and have that portion of the canal completed and when more funds are available we could acquire land on the Indian side to proceed with the rest of the work. I entirely agree with the hon. Member in regard to what he says about the financing of the project. The cost of construction of the canal on the Nepal side is about Rs. 6½ crores. But unfortunately irrigation projects are the responsibility of the State Oovernments concerned. I am sure the future Ministry in Bihar will take a fresh look at this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : But the State is under President's rule now.

DR. K.L. RAO : I am sure when the new Ministry takes office, the Minister in charge of this portfolio will make out sufficiently strong case and then probably the Government of India will have a look at it.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : The Minister has been kind enough to say that the irrigation project should be completed. But from a perusal of the statement, it appears he is not keen about getting it done at the earliest. By what time or date is the scheme going to be completed ?

DR. K. L. RAO : That depends on the finances that will be available. I expect the project to be completed in 3-4 years; that is the optimum period. It will cost Rs. 6 to 8 crores a year. But in regard to the finance, I am sorry to say, as I have said here very often, that I am helpless in the matter; it is a State project and is the responsibility of the State Government. I only hope that when the new Bihar Government takes office they will have better and fresh look at this and make the necessary provision. I quite agree that this project has already been delayed for a long number of years.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : When the hon. Minister is making plans for the Ganga-Cauvery link project, would he, also think of linking the Periyar with Cauvery and make advance planning ? I know it has nothing to do with this question. But this has become a discussion of the integrated canal system and has some relevance.

MR. SPEAKER : Frome one end to the other. Next question.

भारतीय रेलों का आधुनिकीकरण

*17. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलों के अधुनिकीकरण की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Modernisation of Indian Railways is a continuing process and one of the principal objectives of Railways' Five Year Plans has been to progressively modernise the system.

(b) The modernising process on the Indian Railways comprises of dieselisation and electrification of traction, planned gauge conversion, introduction of improved methods of track maintenance, signalling and telecommunication network, adoption of improved types of wagons and coaches and modern concepts of marketing, planning and managerial control.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: जिस गति से इस समय वहां पर काम चल रहा है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। अगर बाकी और देशों की रेलवेज़ को हम ध्यान मे रक्खें तो उन की तुलना में हमारे काम की गति बहुत बहुत कम है तो क्या इस के काम में गति आये और राज्यों की तमाम राजधानियों का सीधा रेल का सम्बंध यहां भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली के साथ हो जाय क्या उस के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था शीघ्र की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सवाल मौडरनाइजेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेज़ से सम्बन्धित है।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member has made several suggestions. I welcome them all.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अभी हमारी रेल लाइंस पर जो लकड़ी के स्लीपर्स लगे हुए हैं उसके कारण भी हम अपनी रेलगाड़ियों की गति को तेज़ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो क्या उस के बदले सभी जगह यह सीमैंट कांनक्रीट स्लीपर्स लगाये जाने हैं और यह कि इन सीमैंट स्लीपर्स को सभी जगह बिछाने के लिए कितना समय लगेगा ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes Sir. What the hon. Member says is right. We are taking steps to manufacture cement sleepers. Only last week I went to Madras

to see for myself the firm and the contract terms so that it can be expedited.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The items taken up by the hon. Minister are so alluring but I think the costs are prohibitive. May I know what would be the cost of full modernisation of the Indian railways, and how long it will take for modernising, and in the meantime, what items he is taking for completion and what items he is leaving ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The answer really comes as part of the buaget proposals which will be in his hands very soon. It is impossible in the course of an answer to this question to state all the items of expenditure, the amount required and the time...

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : The total amount.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The total amount also is not possible.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE : I would like to know whether the conversion of the metre gauge into broad gauge will also form part and parcel of this modernisation scheme and, if so, when it is likely to be taken up.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : What he says is correct, and I would only request my hon. friend to wait for a few minutes more.

Soviet Technical Experts for Calcutta Underground Railway

*18. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Union has offered to provide equipment and technical experts for the construction of the first phase of proposed Calcutta Underground Railway system linking Dum Dum with Tollygunge; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the offer made and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS(SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). In the course of an informal discussion with the representatives U.S.S.R. Government, it was understood that assistance from the Government of U.S.S.R. would be forthcoming for a substantial portion of the import content in the construction of the underground railway in Calcutta. This assistance may cover some special equipment and material as well as techanical expertise. The question will be pursued further as soon as the Project is approved.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : In the statement, it is said that "In the course of an informal discussion with the representatives of USSR Government, it was understood..." etc. Will the hon. Minister say when that discussion took place actually ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : It is only a few weeks ago.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : At the end of the statement, it stated that the "question will be pursued further as soon as the Project is approved." When can we expect the project to be approved ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The Cabinet has to approve the proposal. It is before the Cabinet. I hope it will be possible to do it as early as possible. We are very keen that Calcutta should have this system as soon as possible.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know from the hon. Minister if it is not a fact that this project of the construction of an underground railway in Calcutta is pending for the last few years, and that the project cost will also be rising ? When the Soviet delegation had visited this country twice, they said that Indian expertise is equally good as theirs. May I know whether you are considering to give the work to Indian

experts or whether it will be for Soviet expertise to take it up ? And what is the date by which you are really going to start this project ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : As I said, I cannot give the exact date, but the hon. Member can rest assured that it will be done, so far as I am concerned, as soon as possible. I agree with him also that most of the work, as far as possible, would be given to indigenous contractors.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Review of Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty

*2. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussions were held recently between India and Nepal to review the working of the Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Indo-Nepal Joint Review committee met in New Delhi on January 28-29, 1972, to review the implementation of the provisions of the New Treaty of Trade and Transit between the two countries. The talks had to be adjourned when the sad news was received of the untimely demise of His Majesty King Mahindra of Nepal. The next meeting of the Joint Review Committee will be held in Kathmandu.

LOSS DUE TO UNTIMELY PURCHASE OF COTTON BY COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA

*5. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India have suffered heavy loss due to untimely purchases of foreign cotton during the last two years;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered by the corporation; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. Cotton Corporation started functioning only from 1-9-1770.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

DIFFICULTIES FOR INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE

*6. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the recent developments in the international monetary and commercial fields regarding trade relations, the United States has taken certain steps, which have created new difficulties for India's export trade; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The U.S. Government, on 15-8-1971, announced certain measures for correcting its balance of payments disequilibrium, including the imposition of an additional import duty of ten per cent on all dutiable items except those subject to import ceilings. This surcharge affected the exports of some of our non-traditional products. In addition, the suspension of Dollar's convertibility and the resulting floating of various major currencies, greatly added to the uncertainties facing exporters all over the world and this development naturally affected our exports as well. This surcharge was subsequently removed on 20-12-1971, consequent on the realignment of major currencies of the world. The return to a system of fixed exchange parities has also removed a major source of uncertainty facing our exports.

SETTING UP MODERN JUTE FACTORIES IN BIHAR

*16. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTARI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar is the largest producer of jute fibre in the country;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision forsetting up two modern Jute Factories at Saharasa and Paruea for the production of carpet backings and paking materials, as recommended by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

ASSISTANCE FOR RESTORATION OF RAILWAY SYSTEM IN BANGLA DESH

*19. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangla Desh Government have requested India for assistance for the restoration of the Railway system in that country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the assistance rendered or proposed to be rendered in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Railways are assisting in the restoration of the Railway system in Bangla Desh. Restoration of major and minor bridges, supply of track materials, fabricated bridgers, girders steel sections, Marine flotilla, Signalling & Telecommunication equipment and other Railway stores, tools and plants are being arranged.

The following works have since been completed.

(a) Restoration of Benapole-Jessore-Khulna Section.

(b) Restoration of Gede-Darsana, Kushtia-Goalando Section.

(c) Restoration of Maishasan-Latu Section.

(d) Restoration of Radhikapur-Biral Parbatipur Section.

(e) Restoration of Gitaldah-Mogalhat Lalmonirhat Section.

The proposal of restoration and conversion of Singhabad-Rohanpur-Amnura Section to B. G. is under examination.

Programme/planning for the execution of the works noted above are being finalised by the Indian Railways in consultation with the Bangla Desh Railways.

IMPACT ON INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE CONSEQUENT UPON BRITAIN'S ENTRY INTO ECM

*20. SHRI FATESINGH RAO GAEKWAD :

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the impact of Britain's entry into the European Common Market on India's foreign trade;

(b) if so, the extent to which and the items in respect of which our exports are likely to be affected ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to keep up the exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). As there are many imponderebles it is not possible to quantify the overall impact of UK's entry into the European Economic Community on our exports.

We are continuing with our efforts to secure greater access for our products to the enlarged European Common Market. We have also been impressing upon both U. K. and the European Economic Community the need for their taking measures to safeguard the markets for all Indian products for which conditions of access might deteriorate following UK's membership of the Common Market. An aide memoire was handed over to the British Government on the 21st February 1972 in this connection identifying the important commodities of export interest to us in respect of which problems would arise following the UK's accession to the E. E. C.

Scrutiny of Travelling Allowance Bills, Northern Railway

1. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the rules governing the claim, checking and payment of Travelling allowance Bill submitted by Railway Officials;

(b) whether the Travelling Allowance bills are subject to scrutiny before actual payment and if so, whether claiming an amount not found due under rules constitutes an offence making officials liable for disciplinary action; and

(c) if so, the names of officials against whom disciplinary action has been initiated on this account during the period January, 1970 to December, 1971 on Allahabad Division of Northern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Travelling Allowance is payable to Railway servants who proceed on tour beyond a radius of 8 KMs. from the Headquarter or return from a semilar distance.

Railway servants are expected to submit their T. A. claims within a period of three months from the end of the month in which the journey is performed. Any claim submitted after the expiry of this period should be supported by adequate reasons for the delay. Whenever a travelling allowance bill is preferred in a month subsequent to the month in which it should have been submitted, a certificate in the following form be recorded on the travelling allowance bill by the drawing officer:—

"Certified that the arrear claims included in this bill have not been submitted previously."

The touring official has to obtain the permission of his controlling officer before proceeding on tour. The Travelling Allowance bills indicate *inter-alia* the time of departure from headquarters, halt at each place, purpose of the tour etc.

The Travelling allowance journals submitted by the touring officials have to be sent along with the bills to the accounts office for internal check in the case of employees who are drawing a pay of Rs. 240/- and above including Dearness pay, a month. In the case of those who are drawing less than Rs. 240/- a month, the Travelling allowance journals are retained by the bill compiling offices. The Travelling allowance journals received in the Accounts Office are checked to see that.

(a) the journals have in every case been countersigned by the competent Controlling Officer.

(b) sanctions of competent authority to the grant of special allowance exist.

(c) authority for travelling beyond the jurisdiction exists.

(d) certificate for steamer/air companies, for Sea Air journey is attached.

(e) In the case of gazetted officers, pay shown in travelling allowance Bill tallies with those shown in Salary Registers or

relevant pay slip;

(f) in the case of non-gazetted officers, apart from the test check of T. A. Bills with the pay bills at the time of periodical inspections, pay shown in T. A. Bill does not exceed the maximum pay of the grade of the post held and a post check conducted to the correctness of pay shown to the extent of 10% of items in T. A. Bill with reference to the regular pay Bills;

(g) the details have been given where the employee is entitled to draw actual expenses;

(h) distance by road be compared, where feasible, with the local route book and railway fares with the railway guide.

Even in the case of those who are drawing pay up to Rs. 240/- a month, the travalling allowance bills are checked by the bill passing authority (Personnel Branch) before making payment.

Claiming an amount which is found to inadmissible is not treated as an offence under the Discipline and Appeal rules. Disciplinary action is liable to be taken only in cases where an employee makes a deliberate false statement to claim travelling allowance. There has been no case, during the period January, 1970 to December, 1971, on the Allahabad Division of Northern Railway where disciplinary action has been initiated for having claimed an amount not admissible under the rules.

Traffic handled at Tundla Goods Shed

2. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the traffic handled at Tundla Goods Shed as per individual operative items of Shedule by the Cooperative Society holding the Handling Contract during the period 15th July, 1970 to December, 1971, monthwise separately;

(b) whether Government are aware certain important items of the Schedule have been systematically manipulated to the disadvantage of the Railway Adminisration in collusion with Railway Employees to realise undue payments by the above Society, and

(c) if so, the extent to which these systematic manipulations have resulted in undue payment of handling charges to the above mentioned period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* : *See* No. LT—1403/71]

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise.

Utilization of H. O. R. Quota (Northern Railway)

3. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the rules regarding utilization of H. O. R. Quota earmarked to the Divisions for allotment of berths by certain trains;

(b) whether the Railway Officials on leave are permitted to avail H. O. R. Quota while travelling on Complimentary Cheque Passes; and

(c) whether H. O. R. Quota can be availed of by an Officer while on leave for himself under his own orders ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Accommodation on High Officials Requisition Forms is made available generally on 'first come, first served' basis against the H. O. R. quota of a few berths in Airconditioned and First Classes maintained on certain important trains. This quota is controlled by a senior Railway Officer. The quota if not utilized by the High Officials entitled to it up to a prescribed time before the departure of the train, is allotted to Members of Parliament, Press Correspondents accredited to the

Government of India, Foreign Tourists, other officials and general public by the senior Railway Officer controlling the quota, taking into account requests received in this connection.

It is also mentioned that Railway Officials on leave are not entitled to complimentary cheque passes but are issued privilege passes. As explained, they can also be considered for allotment of unutilized H. O. R. quotas.

(c) No.

Recovery of Demurrage and Other Charges from Cooperative Society Tundla goods Shed (Allahabad Division)

4. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of crane, demurrage and haulages charges recovered monthwise under item 9 of foot-note attached to schedule of rates for handling non-crane consignments and demurrage charges recovered under Clause 10 of Agreement during the period from 15th July, 1970 to January, 1972 at Tundla Goods Shed (Allahabad Division) from the Cooperetive Society;

(b) whether Government are aware that crane charges for non-crane consignments have been evaded by the Society in collusion with the Crane Driver and other Railway Officials and the extent to which this has varied the original estimation made at the time of award of Contract to the Society; and

(c) the justification for allowing to the Society 43 per cent increase over the rates paid to outgoing Contractor and whether every individual item of rate was examined as per extent orders contained in Railway Board's Letter No. 63-TGII/6 dated 13th September, 1963 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMATHAIYA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The Government are not aware of any such collusion. Crane charges of Rs. 522 00 was recovered during the year 1971 against the annual estimate of Rs. 1306.

(c) 43% increase was considered justified in view of increase in prices and labour rates. Individual items of rate were examined in terms of extent orders.

STATEMENT

Month	Crane charges	Haulage charges	Crane Demurrage	Demurrage charges raised and recovered
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July, 70 (from 15th to 31st).	9.00	...	...	13.20
Aug., 70	33.00	...	...	15.90
Sept., 70	18.30	...	...	...
Oct., 70	24.00	...	...	2.60
Nov., 70	30.00	...	...	1.40
Dec., 70	33.00	...	...	10.30
Jan., 71	42.00	...	...	...
Feb., 71	12.00	...	...	...
March, 71	36.00	...	...	...
April, 71	68.00	...	...	2.70

1	2	3	4	5
May, 71	44.00	...	...	17.40
June, 71	44.00	...	...	5.60
July, 71	60.00	...	...	6.00
Aug., 71	76.00	...	...	4·80
Sept., 71	48.00	...	...	6.70
Oct., 71	24.00	...	...	10.10
Nov., 71	28.00	...	...	9.60
Dec., 71	40.00	...	...	...
Jan., 72	64.00	...	...	3.20

Request by Kerala Government for assistance from Railway Safety Works Fund

5. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State .

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Government for more assistance from the Railway Safety Works Fund; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) yes.

(b) The Ministry of Railways have explained to the State Government of Kerala, that the share of each state from the Railway Safety Works Fund is determined according to a formula recommended by the last Convention Committee and adopted by both Houses of Parliament. The Ministry of Railways have no discretion to enhance the share of any State Government.

The Chief Minister's suggestion that this formula may be referred to the new Convention Committee for review, has been accepted and the matter has since been placed before the Committee.

Additional Financial Allocation for Irrigation Projects

6. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government for additional financial allocation for the seven irrigation projects under construction in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects have to be financed from within the State Plans. Central assistance is given to the State plans as a whole and not to individual sectors or projects. The annual Plan of Kerala for 1971-72 is Rs. 60 crores, out of which Rs. 35 crores is central assistance.

The Government of Kerala made a request for special central assistance, outside the Plan framework, for irrigation projects. Owing to the difficult financial position, it was not possible to consider any such special assistance.

New Railway Lines in Vindhya Pradesh Region of Madhya Pradesh

7. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to lay Railway lines in Vindhya Pradesh region of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A proposal to undertake a trafffc survey for a new line from Satna to Beohari *via* Rewa, is under active consideration. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after the results of the survey become known.

Settlement of dues of Retired Railwey Employees (Northern Railway)

8. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of the Unstrarred Question No. 7393 on the 10th August, 1971 regarding final settlement of dues of retired railway employees (Northern Railway) and state :

(a) whether the Railway Administration has since taken decision in the matter.

(b) if so, a gist thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided that the amounts of settlement dues held up to cover possible increase in the rent of quartors from employees who retired from 1.10. 1963 to 30.9.70 should be refunded.

(c) Does not arise.

Late running of Trains on Barwadih-Gomoh Line (Eastern Railway)

9. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of his Ministry has been drawn towards the press report under the heading "Palamau Wasi Lraku Bane, Virodhi Bane, Apne Hak ke Liye, Insaf Ke Liye," by Shri Sugriva appearing in "*Saptahik Haidhar*" of 21st October, 1971 which reveals the fact that trains running on Barwadih-Gomoh line through Palamau District, Bihar are always late sometimes by three hours ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. The punctuality of trains on Barwadih-Gomoh Section is, however, not bad, the overall punctuality of the Section being 83%.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Third Class Sleeper Berths in Rajdhani Express

10. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide third class sleeper berths in the Rajdhani Express; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Automatic Looms in India

11. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of automatic looms in India;

(b) whether they are adequate to meet the needs of the country; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) As on 31st August, 1971, there are 36,900 automatic looms in the cotton textile industry.

(b) The capacity needs to be expanded.

(c) Replacement of plain looms by automatic looms is being allowed subject to the condition that an agreement is reached between the Mills' Management and the Labour Union. Installation of additional 18,000 automatic looms is programmed by way of expansion during the Fourth Plan period.

Export of 'Maithili Paintings'

12. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised agreements with some foreign countries for the export of 'Maithili paintings';

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which have placed orders for these paintings with their value and the agencies that will effect the supply;

(c) whether 'Maithili Paintings' had any international market before and if so, the total earnings made during the last three years year-wise; and

(d) the dates on which agreements with each of the contracting countries were finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a), (b) and (d). "Maithili Paintings" is an item of handicrafts. In the Trade Plans or Agreements with various countries drawn up from time to time "Handicrafts", besides other items of export or "additional items of export by mutual agreement" have covered Maithili Paintings or other items of hand-drawn paintings drawings, etc.

(c) Separate export figures for Maithili Paintings are not maintained. However the figures of exports for hand-drawn paintings, drawings, etc, have been as follows :—

1968-69	...	Rs.4.30 lakhs
1969-70	...	Rs. 4.32 lakhs
1970-71	...	Rs. 3.03 lakhs

Position of Power Supply in West Bengal

14. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the supply of power in West Bengal for use by industries during the last three years;

(b) whether the non-availability of adequate power is one of the main causes far lack of industrial revival and continued unemployment in the State;

(c) if so, whether assessment of the total need to meet the demand at present and during the next two years for West Bengal has been made; and

(d) the present shortfall and how the Government propose to meet it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) From the figures of energy consumption by industries in West Bengal during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71, which are given below, it may be seen that no significant increase has taken place :

Year	*Energy Consumed by Industries* Million kwh.
1968-69 ...	3276.7
1969-70 ...	3277.9
1970-71 ...	3284.6

(b) The non-availability of adequate power is not one of the main causes for industrial recession and creation unemployment in the State since the requirements of industries have generally been met.

(c) An assessment of the power needs of the State including those of industrial consumers for the next four years is being made from year to year.

(d) There is no short-fall in generating capacity required to meet the power demands in the State at present except in North Bengal area. However, any forced outages of generating plant or transmission line necessitate load shedding at times. Restrictions are imposed on industrial consumers during peak load hours in order to avoid hardships due to forced shut downs during peak hours.

Additional power from Bihar to the extent of 6 MW has already been arranged for the North Bengal area from Bihar; with the commissioning of the first unit at Santaldih Power Station and its associate transmission system expected during next year, the power supoly position in the State is expected to improve further.

New Railway Lines during Fourth Plan Period

15. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the new railway lines proposed for construction during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct the Mangalore-Bombay line during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The new railway lines so far proposed for construction during the IV Plan are :—

(i) Tornagallu-Mudukulapenta on Southern Railway. ... 24 kms.

(ii) Dabla-Singhana on Western Railway ... 32 kms.

(iii) Bassein Road-Diva on Central Railway ... 42 kms.

(iv) Trunelveli-Cape Comorin-Trivandrum on Southern Railway ...164 kms.

(v) Sabarmati-Gandhi Nagar on Western Railway. ,.. 22 kms.

(b) A survey is in progress to determine the feasibility and viability of a railway line between Mangalore and Bombay. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after the result of survey become known.

Proposal for setting up Coach Factory in Malabar Area

16. SHRI RAMCHANDRANKADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the teak wood logs required for the manufacture of Railway coaches are mainly procured from Nilambur forest in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to state a coach factory in Malabar area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : (a) The requirements of teak wood exclusively for the manufacture of railway coaches is small, as new coaches are of integral type steel construction and wood is used for only a new applications. The requirements of teak wood including those for manufacture of railway coaches are being procured through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals mainly from the Kerala, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh State Forest Departments.

(b) No.

provision for Roofing over the Platform of Cannanore Railway Station

17. SHRI RAMACHANDAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to provide roofing over the entire platform of Cannanore Railway Station in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Reports on Irrigation Schemes (kerala)

18. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(b) whether Project reports on vorious schemes in Kerala State have been received for approval; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) (a) to (b). The position of new irrigation projects proposed by the Government of Kerala is indicated below :

Major Projects	*Present Position*
Edamalayar	The Planning of the scheme is being modified by the State authorities in the light of the suggestions made by the Union Minister in August 1971. Modified schemes is awaited.
Banasurasager	Comments being sent to State.
Tirudelli	Under examination.
Medium Projects	
Karapuza	Replies to comments sent on 5.1.72 awaited from State.
Irrigation	
Noolapuzha	Comments being sent.
Manjat	Comments being sent.
Thandar	Comments being sent.
Attapeddy	Under examination.

Increase in the cases of thefts and Pilferages on Railways

19. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of pilferage and thefts at the railway godowns and Goods-Sheds are on the increase and if so, the reasons therefor :

(b) the year-wise loss suffered and compensation paid by the Railways on account of pilferages for the past two years and the steps Government propose to take to minimise the losses; and

(c) whether Railway staff have also been found guilty of helping the anti-Social elements committing thefts and if so, the steps envisaged to punish them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. Reason for the increase are as under :

(i) Deterioration in Law and order situation particularly in the Eastern region;

(ii) Large-scale withdrawal of Railway Protection Force staff from crime prevention duties for intensive track patrolling to combat thefts of overhead electric wire and for protecting vital installations and for the maintenance of law and order in Railway premises in the wake of bunds, hartals, strikes, public agitations and Pakistani aggression.

(b) Compensation paid by the Railways for the loss of goods is the correct index of the loss suffered by the Railways on this account.

The amount of compensation paid by the Railways on account of all types of pilferages during the last two years is as under :

Year	*Amount of compensation paid on account of all types of pilferages*
1969-70	Rs. 487. 20 lakhs.
1970-71	Rs- 535. 12 lakhs.

In addition to the normal measures undertaken to prevent thefts and pilferages of consignments on the Railways, Joint Committees comprising of Senior State Government officers, Railway officers and representatives of trade unions have been formed at State Govepnment level for enlisting cooperation of the State Governments and Railway Labour Unions in liquidating gangs of criminals and receivers of stolen property.

(c) Yes. Whenever complicity connivance of railway staff in thefts and pilferages comes to light, they are prosecuted in courts of law or punished departmentally.

Total Kilometrage of South Eastern Railway and its Income

20. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total kilometrage of South Eastern Railway (State-wise) and its income from fares and freights (State-wise); and

(b) the proposed projects of South Eastern Railway (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The route kilometres of the South Eastern Railway as on 31-3-1971 and its earnings for the year 1970-71 are given below :

Route kilometres as on 31-3-1971		6,837.08
Earnings for the year 1970-71 (in thousands of Rupees)		
Passenger	...	19,82,34
Other Coaching	...	5,98,62
Goods	..	138,22,61
Sundry	...	3,74,56
Total	...	167,78,13

Details of Railway earnings and route kilometres are maintained gaugewise for each Zonal Railway and not State-wise. The break-up by States asked for is, therefore, not available.

(b) No new line conversion project is proposed to be taken up on the S. E. Railway for the present.

Trivandrum-Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin Railway Line

21. SHRI S.A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of RALIWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to construct the Trivandrum-Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin Railway line has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features and the estimated cost thereof, and when the work of the new line is expected to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The length of this B. G. line is about 164 Kms. and is estimated to cost about Rs. 14.53 crores. The construction of this line is under active consideration.

Wig factory at Madras

22. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has set up a wig factory in Madras and it is running in profit;

(b) whether 21 thousand people are engaged in collecting hair in Delhi for the factory; and.

(c) the salient features of the working of the factory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The State Trading Corporation has set up a Wig Factory in Madras but it is not running on profit at present.

(b) No, Sir. The requirements of hair of the factory are met from temples in the South.

(c) The factory was commissioned at Madras (Ambattur) in 1967 for processing human hair, manufacturing hair products like wigs, wiglets, etc. for export. The factory has fixed assets valued at about Rs. 19.50 lakhs. Its working strength, including managerial personnel, is about 700. The capacity of the factory has not been utilised fully on account of severe competition from other producing countries and from synthetics and consequent decline in world demand for human hair and hair products. Attempts are, therefore being made to diversify the use of available facilities through manufacture of eye lashes, leather shoe uppers and setting up of a leather developing unit on the premises of the factory.

Decision on Tariff Commission Recommendations Regarding Pricing Formula for Rayon/Nylon Yarn and Polyester Fibre

23. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission with regard to the pricing formula for rayon/nylon yarn and Polyester fibre have since been considered by Government thereon; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) . The examination of Tariff Commission's recommendations is in final stage.

Import Licences for Essence and Chemicals

24. SHRI K. MALLANA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any criteria for issuing import licences to the beverage bottling and packing industries for the import of essences and other chemicals;

(b) the names of such industries which have been given Actual Users Licences for the import of essences and chemicals and the value of the import licences issued for the year 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(c) whether these industries have been exporting their products to justify the grant of import licences and, if so, the quantity and value of products exported by them individually during 1970-71 and from Ist April, 1971 to 31st December, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement of soft drink bottling units in the organised sector borne on the books of D.G.T.D. and who are given A.U. licences for import of raw materials and spares is attached. A.U. licences for import of raw materials and spares are issued to these units in accordance with the import policy in force. Itemwise statistics of A.U. licences are not maintained.

(c) Soft drinks are not exported as such. Only concentrates are exported and under the import policy for registered exporters, import licences for raw materials are issued only after the exports have taken place. Advance licences can also however, be issued where the material is required for execution of firm export orders.

STATEMENT

List of soft drink bottling units in the organised sector borne on the books of the D.G.T.D.

1	2	3
S. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1.	M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd., New Delhi	New Delhi
2.	M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd., Bombay	Bombay
S.	M/s. Pure drinks Ltd., Calcutta	Calcutta

1	2	3
4.	M/s. Kanpur Bottling Co., Kanpur	Kanpur
5.	M/s. Soft Beverages Corpn., Madurai	Madurai
6.	M/s. Southern Bottlers Ltd., Madras	Madras
7.	M/s. Universal Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur	Nagpur
8.	M/s. Beverages & Food Pvt. Ltd., Gauhati	Gauhati
9.	M/s. Poona Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Poona	Poona
10.	M/s. Agro Beverages Corpn., Agra	Agra
11.	M/s Krishna Bottlers Pvt. Ltd.	Secunderabad
12.	Pure. Beverages Ltd , Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
13.	M/s. Tripti Drinks Ltd., Cuttack	Cuttack
14.	M/s. Pathiputra Drinks Pvt. Ltd.	Patna
15.	M/s. Steel City Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	Jamshedpur
16.	M/s. Jai Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur	Jaipur
17.	M/s. Prem Nath Moonga Bottlers Pvt. Ltd.	Meerut
18.	M/s. Punjab Beverages Ltd., Chandigarh	Chandigarh
19.	M/s. Sanghi Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Indore	Indore
20.	M/s. Saurashtra Bottling Pvt. Ltd.	Rajkot
21.	M/s. Banglore Soft Drinks Pvt. Ltd.	Banglore
22.	M/s. Fabril Gazousa.	Goa
23.	M/s. Parle Bottling Co Pvt. Ltd.	Bombay
24.	M/s. Delai Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
25.	M/s. J. B. Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
26.	M/s. Luke & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	Bombay
27.	M/s Rogers Aerated Waters Pvt. Ltd.	Bombay
28.	M/s. Kali Aerated Water Factory	Viradhunagar
29.	M/s. Spencer & Co. Ltd.	Madras
30.	M/s. Vincent & Co. Ltd.	Madurai
31.	M/s. Turf Aerated Water Factory	Bombay
32.	M/s. Brandon & Company	Bombay
33.	M/s. Premier Aerated Water Factory	Bombay
34.	M/s. Mappilai Vinagar Aerated Water Works	Madurai
35.	M/s. Spencers Aerated Water Factory Ltd.	Calcutta

Electrification of Madras-Waltair Railway Line

25. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI M. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to electrify Madras-Waltair Railway Line;

(b) if so, whether work has been started on this project; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No. However, electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section which forms part of the Madras-Waltair line has since been approved and is being taken up.

(c) Electrification of Madras-Vijaywada section is estimated to cost Rs. 31.03 crores.

Conversion of Broad Gauge Lines

26. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to replace all the Metre Gauge and Narrow Gauge Railway lines by Broad Gauge-lines;

(b) if so, the names of the lines where this work has started; and

(c) the estimated cost of the entire project and the time likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Whole sale conversion of either metre gauge or narrow gauge lines to broad gauge cannot be considered at present in view of the huge investment involved (over Rs. 2,000 crores) and the severe dislocation to traffic that it would create during the execution of the project. However, a perspective plan for the conversion to broad gauge of about 3200 KMS of some of the arterial high density metre gauge routes in the country in the next 10 to 15 years at a cost of about Rs. 230 crores has been prepared. Priority for conversion of specific N.G. or M.G. sections into broad gauge is considered on the merits of each case, when the line capacity requirements cannot be catered for by more economical methods. Meanwhile, the conversion of the following metre gauge lines into broad gauge has been taken up recently:-

1. Viramgam-Okha and Kanalus-Porbandar (including Jamnagar-Bedi and Kanalus-Sika).

2. Guntakal-Bangalore City

3. Trivandrum-Quilon-Ernakulam

The conversion of the Barabanki-Samastipur M.G. section to B.G. is under active consideration .

Financial Assitance to small Coffee Growers

27. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the extent to which Central Government have given finacial assistance to small coffee growers to improve the productivity of their coffee estates during the Fourth Five Year plan, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The financial assistance given in the form of loan to the small coffee growers for intensive cultivtion, working capital and replanting during 1969-70 to 1971-72 (up to 15-2-72) is indicated below :—

Mysore	... Rs.	63.50 lakhs
Kerala	... Rs.	7.49 lakhs
Tamil Nadu	... Rs.	6.11 lakhs
Total :	... Rs.	77·10 lakhs

In addition to the loan assistance, small growers have also been provided with essential items of equipment and machinery on hire-purchase terms which is of the value of about Rs. 55.80 lakhs for the period indicated above.

Uniform Civil Code

28. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Muslim Women's Conference held at Poona towards the end of December, 1971 demanded a uniform civil code; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) It appears from certain Press reports that at a conference of Muslim women held at Poona towards the end of December, 1971, a demand was made *inter alia* for the enactment of a uniform civil code.

(b) No Such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

Report of Committee to check Misappropritation of funds at Railway Stations

29. SHRI CHINTAMANT PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of three officers constituted to suggest improved methods to check misappropriation of funds at Railway Stations has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No Committee has been constituted to suggest improved methods to check misappropriation of funds at Railway stations. However, on the Central Railway, a committee of Junior Administrative Officers was appointed *inter alia*, to make suggestions for improvements in the method ofremittance of station cash in order to avoid losses.

(b) The salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee referred to above, are :—

(1) Extension of the system of direct remittance of station earnings into branches of the State Bank of India/Reserve Bank of India to more stations.

(2) Extension of the facility of payment by cheques.

(3) Checking of the seals and conditions of the cash safes before opening in the Cash Office and their certification.

(4) Safe custody of the keys of Travelling Cash Safes, and

(5) Proper documentation to ensure safe return of empty cash bags from Cash Office to the stations.

(c) The recommendations in (b) above have been accepted generally and are in the process of implementation.

Lowering of Voting Age

30. SHRI CHINTAMANT PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the decision taken by Government on the proposals received by them to reduce the voting age to eighteen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): The proposal is under examination.

Project Allowance to Railway Employees in Barauni-Garhara Project Area

31. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Project allowance to the Railway employees of Barauni-Harhara Project Area, for which the Railway employees went on strike in April, 1971, has since been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, an outline of the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The question of the grant of Project allowance to the Railway staff working in Barauni Project area by the application of the basis provided by the Award of the Board of Arbitration has been examined. It has been held that the conditions laid down by the Board of Arbitration are not satisfied and as such the Railway staff working in the Project area are not entitled to the Project allowance

Posting of Conductor Guards on Express/Mail Trains (Southern Railway)

32. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Conductor Guards are posted on all Express and Mail trains on Southern Railway for helping the passengers; and

(b) if not, the trains on which they are not posted snd the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) . (a) No

(b) Conductors have been provided on 12/11 Madras-Dadar Expresses only as it is not considered economical to provide Conductors on all other Mail and Express trains on the Southern Railway. The Guards of the trains, Travelling Ticket Examiners in the third class sleeper coaches and Attendants in corridor type first class coaches look after the needs and comforts of the passengers.

Cost of production of Wagons by private Manufactures in Railway Workshops

33. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with the private manufacturers of railways wagons in India;

(b) if so, for how many wagons and at what cost; and

(c) how the price of wagons paid to the private manufacturers compares with the cost incurred thereon in Railway Workshops.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. Contracts for wagons against 1971-72 and 1972-73 Programmes have been placed on the Wagon Builders in the Private Sector.

(b) The number of wagons ordered and its value is given below .

Programme	Nos of Wagons Ordered (in terms of four wheelers)	Approx. Value of Order (in crores)
1971-72	6185.5	Rs. 14.73
1972-73	9141.5	Rs. 22.12

(c) The prices paid to the Private Wagon Builders for identical type of wagons approximately the same as the cost incurred in manufacturing Wagons in Railway Workshops.

Strike on Indian Railways

34. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of strikes which took place on the Indian Railways during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971;

(b) the places where they took place along with dates;

(c) whether break in service was imposed as a punishment on all the employees involved in the strikes; and

(d) whether the punishments were later condoned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1404/72]

(c) and (d). Break in services has been imposed where stoppage of work amounted to illegal strike and in case of all employees who participated in such illegal strike. Such break in service is condoned and treated as "dies-non", on merits and on recommendation to that effect from the General Manager concerned.

Feasibility study on Rapid Transport System for Delhi

35. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have set up a cell to conduct a techno-economic feasibility study on rapid transport system for Delhi;

(b) if so, the composition of the study cell and whether the study has since been started;

(c) whether any foreign agency or country has been consulted in the matter; and

(d) when the study is likely to be completed and the report admitted to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi started after Railways had set up their Metropolitan Transport Project (MTP) Organisation in July, 1971. A Chief Administrative Officer is in overall charge of these studies. He is assisted by other administrative officers representing Engineering, Electrical, Traffic, Signalling and Financial disciplines with supporting field staff.

No foreign agency/country has been consulted in this matter. Present studies are likely to be completed by April, 1973 after which a report will be submitted.

Mass Rapid Transport Schemes

36. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether certain proposals for Mass Rapid Transport Schemes have been under consideration of his Ministry;

(b) the names of cities for which the schemes are being prepared and the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the work is likely to start and when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Position regarding schemes for Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS), city-wise, is a under :-

Calcutta—

Project Report has been prepared by the Railways for an underground railway from Dum-Dum in the north to Tollyganj in the South at an estimated cost of Rs. 140 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 23.7crores and this Project awaits the approvals of the Government.

Bombay—

Surveys and studies for the Mass Rapid Transit System are in progress and are expected to be completed by September 1972. Salient features of the system selected and time table for these schemes would be known after the above studies are completed.

Madras & Delhi -

Railways Metropolitan Transport Project Organisations were set up in these cities in July 1971 to undertake techno-eco-

nomic feasibility studies of the Mass Rapid Transit System These studies would take about 2 years for completion after which further details of the scheme and its time-table would be known

Cancellation of Trains in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

37 SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of trains cancelled in Sealdah Division since November, 1971 and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) During November, 1971 to February, 1972, a total of 3115 passengers carrying trains including 2497 Suburban Locals were cancelled on the Sealdah Division mainly due to thefts of overhead wires in electrified sections theft of equipments of Electric Multiple Unit coaches resulting in temporary immobilisation of the rakes, of track and signalling fittings and emergency and post emergency conditions involving the running of a large number of military, P W D , Refugee, Food-grain Specials etc which were given overriding preference

भारत-पाक युद्ध मे मारे गये रेलवे कर्मचारियों को राहत देना

38 श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) गत भारत-पाक युद्ध मे कितने रेल कर्मचारी हताहत हुए और उनकी सम्पत्ति को कितनी हानि हुई ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गत युद्ध मे घायल हुए रेल कर्मचारियो को या मारे गये कर्मचारियो के परिवारो को राहत देने अथवा उनको सम्पत्ति की हानि का मुआवजा देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो योजना का मूख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया): (क) हत—13

आहत—38

जहा तक उनकी सम्पत्ति की हानि का प्रश्न है, असैनिक प्राधिकारी उसका मूल्याकन कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) दिवगत रेल कर्मचारियो के 13 परिवारो मे से प्रत्येक को नियमो के अन्तर्गत स्वीकार्य अन्तिम भावना के अतिरिक्त कर्मकार क्षतिपूर्ति अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 7,000 रु०, रेल मत्री की कल्याण व राहत निधि से 2,000 रु०, रेलवे महिला केन्द्र सगठन द्वारा 500 रु० और अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी के रूप मे 500 रु० की राहत दी गयी है । इसके अलावा पजाब सरकार ने मृतको के 12 परिवारो मे से प्रत्येक को 1,000 रु० और एक परिवार को 1,500 रु० दिये है । इस आशय की हिदायत भी जारी कर दी गयी है कि सभी मृत कर्मचारियो की विधवा या वयस्क पुत्र/पुत्री को उपयुक्त कोटियो मे नियुक्त किया जाये ।

जहा तक घायल हुए रेल कर्मचारियो का प्रश्न है, गम्भीर रूप से घायल 21 रेल कर्मचारियों मे से प्रत्येक को, उन्हे लगी हुई चोटो की गम्भीरता के अनुसार अनुग्रह धन के रूप मे 200 से 500 रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है । भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान घायल हुए कर्मचारियो मे से प्रत्येक को राहत के रूप मे रेल मत्री की कल्याण व राहत निधि से 500 रु० की राशि भी दी गयी है । कर्मकरा क्षतिपूर्ति अधिनियम के अधीन मुआवजे के भुगतान के प्रश्न पर, चिकित्सा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उनकी उपार्जक क्षमता की हानि का मूल्यांकन कर लिये जाने के बाद विचार किया जायेगा ।

Indo-U.K. Trade Agreement

39. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has agreed to waive the export clause which stood in the way of Britain's imposing a 15 per cent import duty on Indian Cotton Textiles to give a new a lease of life to the Indo-U.K. trade agreement on the 31st December, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to provide export incentives to the exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the strengthening of the normal measures of export assistance, a Selective assortment of Qualities of Cotton Textiles that can be supplied to the U.K. market at compatative prices has been undertaken so that export efforts are concentrated on these qualities.

Disruption of train services between Delhi and Tuglakabad

40. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether train services were disrupted on the 31st December, 1971 for two hours between Delhi and Tuglakabad due to a clash between Railway Employees; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprit ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The culprit named Brahma Nanda working as Highly skilled Fitter in Diesal-Shed, Tuglakabad, was arrested by Government Railway Police New Delhi on 31-12-71 u/s 353/186 IPC and a case was registered *vide* F.I.R. No. 496 dated 31-12-1971. The case is under investigation.

Overbridge at Maiyer in Satna District (M.P.)

41. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway overbridge at Maiyer in Satna District (Madhya Pradesh) has been completed; and

(b) if so, when the bridge will be thrown open for traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is no proposal for provision of a Road overbridge or Foot overbridge at Maiyer.

(b) Does not arise.

Shuttle Train Service between Alipurduar and New Cooch Behar Stations (North-East Frontier Railways)

42. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3775 on the 8th December, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the proposal for extension of No. 141/142 mixed trains from Alipurduar to Cooch Behar has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The proposal was throughly examined, but not found economically justified.

(b) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of Train Examiners from New Cooch Behar

43. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3774 on the 8th December, 1970 regarding reposting of Train Examiners of New Cooch Behar and state :

(a) whether representations have been received by the Railways authorities in this regard; and

(b) whether Government propose to restore the earlier arrangements for examination of trains at New Cooch Behar and transfer the employees back to that stand ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Commercial Cooperation between India and European Economic Community

44. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state : (a) whether the President of the Commission of European Economic Community has accepted the Indian proposal for Commercial Co-operation Agreement to extend the area of India's exports to the European Common Market;

(b) the salient features of the Indian proposal; and

(c) the extent to which the Indian exports to the European Common Market have been encouraged by the European Economic Community ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The EEC Commission is still in the process of finalising its proposals on our request for a Commercial Cooperation. Agreement with the EEC for submission to the Council of Ministers. The proposed CCA seeks to facilitate an increase of the trade exchanges between India and the EEC by the adoption of measures in different fields.

(c) The measures taken by European Economic Community include suspension of tariffs on tropical products of export interest to India such as tea, pepper etc., elimination of duty on East India kips; grant of increased quota for cotton textiles; duty free quotas for handloom fabrics and handicrafts; and introduction of Generalised Scheme of Preference for manufacturers and semi-manufacturers of export interest to India.

Railway Line from Jhanjharpur to Lankaha in Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway)

45. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey for laying a new Railway line from Jhanjharpur to Lankaha via Andhratharhi and Babu-Barahi is being made in the Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the salient features of the survey and the approximate date of its completion; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal for extending this line from Jhanjharpur or from Sakri to Rosera ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). An engineering feasibility study and a traffic appreciation for a metre gauge rail link from Jhanjhapur to Laukohabazar via Khatauna has just been completed and the reports under examination. The length of the rail link is 42·55 Kms. and its estimated cost of construction Rs. 1.93 crores. The line is heavily unremunerative as per this report.

(c) No.

Representation from Divisional Railway Employees' Coordinaeion Committee, Dhanbad

46. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received by the Railway Administration from Divisional Railway Employees' Coordination Committee, Dhanbad, regarding the corruption in the Railways;

(b) whether repeated representations from the aforesaid Committee asking for cooperation from the Divisional Authotity, Dhanbad, in the matter of elimination of corruption have been ignored; and

(c) if so, a gist of the representations and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

New Railway Colony at Danapur (Eastern Railway)

47. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state : (a) whether in rainy season rain water enters the New Railway Colony at Danapur (Eastern Railway) through a passage provided in the northern boundary wall and whether there is no regular drainage system to drain it out;

(b) whether a scheme for regular draining of rain water was drawn up by the Railway Administration about two years ago but it has not been carried out so far; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Generally there is no water logging during rainy weather in the Colony, except on rare occasions owing to heavy downpour. Adequate drainage arrangements exist.

(b) Drainage work as required was completed in 1969 itself.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance to Nepal

48. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to help Nepal in planning and implementing her irrigation and power Schemes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Aid is being already given by India to Nepal in implementing irrigation schemes under the Indian Cooperation Programme. The Trisuli hydroelectric project in Nepal was also built by Government of India for the use of HMG Nepal. The Chatra Canal, intended for irrigation of areas in Nepal is also nearing completion. Further Kosi and Gandak projects of Bihar and U. P. Governments under construction also envisage irrigation and power benefits to Nepal.

Opposition to export Raw Jute voiced by Indian Jute Mills Association

49. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has opposed Government's decision to export raw jute;

(b) if so, on what grounds the Association has opposed the decision; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Representatives of the jute industry had sometime back voiced their apprehension that jute exports should not be allowed as there is no surplus. This has been taken into account while allowing limited exports of jute this season.

Floods in Birbhum, West Bengal and Relief Measures

50. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy damage was caused to many houses and buildings of the Central Institutions in Birbhum, West Bengal, by recent floods;

(b) the amount of grants given to such institutions for repair and reconstruction;

(c) the names of schools which have been given such grants in Birbhum, Blockwise;

(d) whether the students reading in the schools in flood affected areas have been granted remission in tution fees, and

(e) whether the teaching and non-teaching staff serving in the schools have been granted the concession of advance payment of their salary, and if so, the total amount sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

अन्य रेल मार्गों पर राजधानी जैसी गाड़िया चलाना

51. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजधानी एक्सप्रेस जैसी गाड़िया कुछ अन्य रेल मार्गों पर भी चलाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) वर्तमान राजधानी एक्सप्रेस से गत वर्षों मे सरकार को कितनी आय हुई , और

(ग) इस अवधि मे कितने व्यक्तियो ने इस गाडी से यात्रा की ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) मई, 1972 से लागू होने वाली नयी समय सारणी से नयी दिल्ली और बम्बई सेंट्रल के बीच राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ,

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) 1, 37, 333

तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों और पाकिस्तान द्वारा बमबारी के कारण भारतीय रेलवे को हुई क्षति

52. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल के भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दिनो तथा उस से पूर्व तोड़-फोड की कार्यवाही तथा पाकिस्तान बमबारी से भारतीय रेलो को हुई क्षति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

धाली-राजहरा से जगदलपुर तक रेलवे लाइन

53 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जगदलपुर जिले को राज्य के अन्य भागो से जोडने के लिए धाली-राजहरा से भानुप्रतापपुर, नारायणपुर और भोडागाव होते हुये जगदलपुर तक रेल-मार्ग बनाने की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस परियोजना पर अनगा नत. कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख) धाली राजहरा से दान्तेवाडा/जगदलपुर तक बडी लाइन के लिए यातायात एव इजीनियरी सर्वे करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है । इस प्रस्तावित लाइन की लागत का पता सर्वे हो जाने के बाद ही लगेगा ।

रेलवे वैगनों का निर्यात

54. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले 2 वर्षों के दौरान विदेशो को रेलवे के कितने उपकरण और वैगनो का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) इस समय विदेश से कितने रुपये के क्यादेश प्राप्त हुए है, जो विचाराधीन हैं और उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के दौरान निर्यात किये गये रेलवे उपस्कर तथा माल डिब्बों की मात्रा तथा मूल्य दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संगलन है।

(ख) 1971-72 के दौरान कुल 60.20 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य के क्रयादेश, जिनमें विगत वर्षों के बचे हुए क्रयादेश भी शमिल हैं, हमारे पास थे। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि इनमे से 10.50 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के क्रयादेश 1971 72 के अन्त तक निष्पादित कर दिये जाएंगे और जो बाकी बचेंगे उन्हे आने वाले वर्षों मे निष्पादित कर दिया जाएगा।

विवरण

(मूल्य लाख रु० में)

मद	1969-70		1970-71	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
सवारी डिब्बे (सं०)	116	21.93	46	10.19
माल डिब्बे (सं०)	24	9.54	463	187.68
माल-डिब्बों के संघटक	—	17.86	—	13.08
लोको बाइलर (सं०)	4	3.14	—	—
रेल ट्रैक सामग्री— (एम/टी)	5798	70.55	11415	154.61
ट्रेन की लाइट तथा सिगनल देने के उपस्कर	—	3.39	...	9.95
योग		126.41		3751

उत्तर बिहार में भूताही बालान नदी से होने वाले विनाश को रोकने की योजना

55 श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कोसी नदी के बाद भूताही बालान नदी ही उत्तर बिहार में अधिकतम विनाश करती है;

(ख) क्या इस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य को कब पूरा किया जाएगा?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील): (क) से (ग). भूतही बालान नदी मे जब ऊंची बाढ़ें आती हैं तो इसका पानी इसके किनारों के ऊपर से होकर विशेष कर, दाई ओर, बहने लगता है जिससे लगभग 50,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाता है। बिहार सरकार ने 92 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर नदी के दाए किनारे पर एक तटबंध के निर्माण के लिए एक स्कीम तैयार की है। स्कीम पर राज्य बाट नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विचार किया जाना है और यह योजना आयोग द्वारा कार्यान्वयन के लिए हाथ में ली जानी है।

बिहार के ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण

56. श्रीजगन्नाथ मिश्र: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश के प्रत्येक ग्राम मे बिजली पहुंचाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार के ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण कब तक किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील): (क) चौथी योजना के दौरान, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों में पंपसेटों के विद्युतीकरण पर बल दिया जाना जारी है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण इस कार्यक्रम का एक समनुषंगी अंग है। राज्य की योजनाओं में किए गए परिव्यय के प्रावधान में 7.5 लाख पंपसेटों के विद्युतीकसण की व्यवस्था है। राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए, जिसमें 5 लाख अतिरिक्त पंपसेटों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 150 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की परिकल्पना है, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा योगात्मक रकम का प्रावधान किया जाता है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि चौथी योजना की अवधि के दौरान 12.5 लाख पंपों के विद्युतीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप योजना के दौरानलगभग 50,000 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण होगा। चौथी योजना के आरंभ में देश के 5.67 ग्रामों में से लगभग 74,000 का विद्युतीकरण किया गया। चौथी योजना के दौरान 50,000 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण किए जाने की प्रत्याशा है, अब तक 41,600 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है। इस तरह चौथी योजना के अन्त तक देश के लगभग 22 प्रतिशत ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाएगा। बहरहाल, अतिरिक्त साधनों के उपलब्ध होने से चौथी योजना के अन्त तक विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) बिहार में 67665 ग्रामों से 31-12-1971 तक 8262 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण नियम से योगात्मक धन उपलब्ध होने पर और राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों द्वारा धन देने वाली अन्य संस्थाओं से और साधन जुटाने से, चौथी योजना के अन्त तक विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों की संख्या के लगभग 13000 हो जाने की आशा है। अब तक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने बिहार में 16 स्कीमों की मंजूरी दी है, जिसमे 1030 ग्रामों और 26492 पंपसेटों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 922 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता परिकल्पित है। बिहार में सभी ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण कब तक हो जाएगा, यह पांचवीं और बाद की योजनाओं में साधनो की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Export/Import of Soaps, Paints and Varnishes

57. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earned by exporting soaps, paints and varntshes during the last three years, year-wise, and the countries to which imported; and

(b) the amount spent on the import of soaps, paints and varnishes, respectively, duriog the last three years, years-wise, and the countries from which imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) As statements showing country-wise export of soaps pigments paints, varnishes and related materials during 1968-69 to 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement showing country-wise import of soaps, pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials during 1968-69 to 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT I

EXPORT OF SOAPS, PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES AND RELATED MATERIALS DURING 1968-69 TO1970-71

Value in Rs. lakhs

S.No.	Commodity/Country	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1.	*Soaps*			
	Malaysia	2	2	2
	Nepal	55	58	44
	Singapore	1	1	1
	Thailaad	2	4	2
	Tanzania P. Republic	3	1	3
	U S.A	2	1	2
	Others	7	5	5
	Total I.	72	72	59
II.	*Pigments, Paints Varnishes and related materials*			
	Ceylon	3	5	7
	France	Neg.	2	6
	Itay	1	1	1
	Iraq	6	6	13
	Kuwait	7	7	10
	Nepal	16	18	16
	Singapore	2	2	5
	Thailand	3	3	4
	U. A. R	15	27	39
	U. K.	2	3	7
	U. S. A	Neg.	1	11
	U. S. S. R	140	115	278
	Vietnam Republic	10	14	15
	Others	34	33	38
	Total : II.	239	237	450

STATEMENT II

IMPORT OF SOAPS, PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES AND RELATED MATERIALS DURING 1968-69 TO 1970-71

Value in Rs. Lakhs.

S.N.	Commodity/Country	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
I.	*Soaps*			
	U.S.A.	1	2	4
	Others.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	Total : I	1	2	4
II.	*Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials.*			
	Czechoslovakia.	2	5	6
	G. D. R.	4	2	2
	German Fed. Republic	20	29	32
	Iran	3	7	10
	Hungary	3	3	3
	Japan	5	4	6
	Netherlands	4	5	5
	Poland	—	1	3
	Switzerland	2	2	4
	U. K.	34	27	40
	U. S. A.	16	18	19
	U. S. S. R.	Neg.	Neg.	3
	Other countries	16	8	8
	Total : II	109	111	141

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Schemes for new Power Projects in Uttar Pradesh

58. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted eight schemes to establish new power projects involving an expenditure of Rs. 1034 crores for approval;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the number of schemes approved; and

(c) the allocation made for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted 10 schemes to establish new power projects involving an expenditure of Rs. 741.95 crores. Tehri Project has been cleared by Advisory Committee. Other schemes are under examination. The salient features thereof are given in statement I & II.

(c) A provision of Rs. 30.72 crores has only been made in the Fourth Five Years Plan for new generation schemes in Uttar Pradesh.

Statement I

Statement in respect of power projects proposed by the Uttar Pradesh Government Electricity Board

Serial No.	Name of the Project	Benefits (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)
	Schemes found Technically Feasible but not yet Sanctioned for Implementation		
1.	Obra Thermal Extension—Stage II	600	89.89
2.	Theri Dam Project*	600	197.92
			(Power portion : 153.91)
	Schemes Under Examination		
3.	Harduaganj Thermal Extension—Stage VI	110	22.60
4.	Rishikesh-Hardwar Hydel	100	34.74
5.	Lakhwar Dam Project*	100	50.00
			(Power portion : 25.20)
6.	Biyasi Hydel Schme	125	19.40
7.	Obra Thermal Extension—Stage III	400	60.13
8.	Vishnu Prayag Hydel Project	262	57.18
9.	Gorakhpur Thermal Station	400	61.84
10.	Obra Thermal 'B' Power Station	1,000	148.25
		Total : 3,697	741.95

*Multipurpose Projects

STATEMENT II

SALIENT FEATURES OF POWER GENERATING SCHEMES PROPOSED BY THE UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT/ ELECTRICITY BOARD

1. OBRA THERMAL POWER STATION EXTENSION STAGE II: The scheme envisages expansion of Obra Thermal Power Station by 3 generating units of 200 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 8989.92 lakhs. The plant and equipment for the station will be obtained indigenously. The common facilities available at the station are designed for an ultimate capacity of about 1200 M W. Adequate cooling water facilities are available all the year round from the Obra Reservoir Lake The site is in close proximity of the Singrauli Coalfields from where railway lines have already been extended to the power station site.

2. TEHRI DAM PROJECT : This is a multipurpose project envisaging contruction of a 245.5 metre high rockfill dam across the river Bhagirathi, about 1.5 kilometers down stream of Tehri town, below the confluence of the rivers Bhagirathi and Bhillanganga, tributaries of the river Ganga. An underground power house with an installed capacity of 600 MW comprising 4 generating units of 150 MW each is proposed to be located in the left flank. The releases from Tehri storage are proposed to be utilised for augmenting irrigation under Upper Ganga, Lower Ganga and Agra Canal Systems. The scheme is estimated to cost a total of Rs. 19792.34 lakhs, the cost chargeable to power has been indicated as Rs. 15391.24 lakhs.

3. HARDUAGANJ 'B' THERMAL POWER STATION EXTENSION-STAGE-VI. Under Stage VI extension of Harduaganj 'B' Thermal Power Station, it is proposed to install 2 numbers 55 MW turbo generating sets along with matching boilers and auxiliary equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 2260.54 lakhs. The coal is proposed te be obtained from Bengal/Bihar coalfields. The plant and equipment will be obtained indigenously.

4. RISHIKESH-HARDWAR HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME : The project envisages construction of a barrage across river Ganga about 4 kilometers downstream of Rishikesh town, 14 kilometers long power channel taking off on the left bank utilising a drop of 97 feet in river Ganga from Rishikesh to Ganga Canal head works at Bhimgoda at an estimated cost of Rs. 3474.70 lakhs. The power house wil have an installed capacity of 99 MW comprising 3 units of 33 MW each.

5. LAKHWAR DAM PROJECT : The Lakhwar Dam multipurpose project envisages the contruction of a 577 ft. high concrete dam across the river Yamuna at Lakhwar about 13 miles upstream of Kalsi,, 21.3 ft. dia-penstock pipe trifurcating into three penstocks each of 10' dia at the power house leading to an underground power station on the right flank with three generating units of 50 MW each, operating under an average head of 400 feet. The scheme is estimated to cost a total of Rs. 50.0 crores, the allocation to power being Rs. 25.20 crores. The project involves inter-State aspects.

6. BIYASI DAM PROJECT : This project has been proposed to be taken up as a sequel to Lakhwar Dam Project. It provides for the construction of a 60 meters (197 ft.) high concrete dam across the Yamuna river near Biyasi about 4 Km downstream of Lakhwar dam site, an underground power station on the left flank with an installation of 2 generating units of 37.5 MW each operating under a design head of 111 meteres (367 ft.). A provision of installation of a third 50 MW generating unit at Lakhwar power station has also been made under the scheme. Debiting the cost of this unit also, the capital out-lay of the project is estimated at Rs. 19.40 crores.

7. OBRA THERMAL POWER STATION EXTENSION STAGE III : The project estate under Stage III development of Obra Thermal Power Station covers the installation of 2 nos. Turbo generator sets along with 2 nos., 600 Tonnes/hour capacity-boilers, auxilary equipment, extension of 400 kV outdoor substation and other ancillary works such as additions and modifications in the available common facilities,

i.e. water treatment plant, fuel oil facilities, coal and ash handling plants, railway siding cooling water supply arrangement etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 6013.06 lakhs. It is proposed to adopt the unit system for generator transformers. Provision has, therefore, been made for 2 nos., 11/400 kV, 240 MVA power transformers and other outdoor equipment. The coal is proposed to be obtained from Singrauly coal fields.

8. VISHNU PRAYAG HYDEL SCHEME : The project envisages the ultization of a drop of 943 metres (3093.8 ft.) in the river Alaknanda from Hanuman Chatti to the confluence of Vishnugad with Alaknanda river for generation of power. The scheme comprise the construction of a barrage on river Alaknanda at a distance of about 28 KM from Rishikesh town, a head race tunnel 12 Km long 3.0 metres dia and other associated works. The power house will have 4 generating units of 65.5 MW each. The power house discharge is proposed to be underground and will be taken back to river Alaknanda through a tail race tunnel 825 metres long. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 5718.4 lakhs including a provision of Rs. 600 lakhs for remodelling of Rishikesh-Joshimath road.

9. GORAKHPUR THERMAL POWER STATION: The scheme envisages the installation of 2 nos. Turbo-generator sets along with 2 nos. 600 tennes/hour capacity Boilers, auxiliary equipment, 220 kV outdoor sub-station and other anciliary works such as water treatment plant, fuel oil facilities coal and ash handling plants, railway sidings, cooling towers etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 6184.0 lakhs. It is proposed to adopt unit system for generator-transformers and accordingly provision has been made for 2 nos. 11/220 kV, 240 MVA power transformers. It is proposed to interconnect this power station with the 220 kV grid substation at Gorakhpur from where it will be possible to meet the power demands of Baharich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia and Azamgarh districts. Necessary provision has also been made in respect of coal and ash handling as well as railway siding both at the power station site and at Maduadih (near Mogalsarai) where transhipment of coal from broad gauge rail wagons to metre gauge rail wagons will have to be made as Gorakhpur is served by metre gauge railway. It is proposed to utilize Sinrauli coal with an ash content of 39% for the proposed power station.

10. OBRA THERMAL 'B' POWER STATION: The scheme invisages installation of 5 nos. turbo-generator units, each having a rated capacity of 200 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 14825.72 lakhs. Each unit will have its on boiler which will be capable of producing 600 tonnes of steam per hour at a pressure of 130 atmosphere and temperature of 560°C. The generators will be hydrogen cooled at 3 kg/cm' pressure. The ash and slag will be pumped in the form of a slurry in near by ravines through steel pipe lines. The Railway siding, arrangement for the transportation of coal handling plant, cooling water supply and intake and off-take channels will be adequate for the proposed Power Station of 1000 MW capacity. Power will be generated at 11 kV and will be stepped up to 400 kV through 240 MVA, 11/400 kV transformers. As per indications given in the scheme report, the coal is proposed to be obtained from Singrauli coal fields.

Growth-Oriented Trade Policy for Increase in Export

59. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made so far to formulate growth-oriented trade policies for a progressive increase in exports;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) how far the aim of self-sustained growth has been achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Growth-oriented trade policy for increase in exports.

The broad outline of Govenment policies to achieve a progressive increase in

exports is given in the Export Policy Resolution laid before the Parliament in July, 1970. A close watch is maintained on the trends of exports and as and when necessary, efforts are made to take effective steps for export promotion. The exploration of foreign markets and the generation of required supplies for exports are continuous processes. The country's import policy, industrial licensing policy, fiscal policy, foreign investmet policy etc. are designed to promote exports. In an effort to expand and diversify exports, a series of measures have been taken for example.

(a) *Supply of Raw Material :* Important raw material requirements are supplied mainly through the replenishment licence scheme. Indigenous raw materials like steel and aluminium are made available on a priority basis. The registered manufacturer exporters of non-traditional goods based on their export performance, are permitted to obtain "On account import licenses, advance linces nces and imprest licenses.

(b) *Removal of Capacity Constraints :* Export oriented units are accorded preferential treatment in the matter of licencing of expanded capacity, improvements in installed capacity and for imports from preferred sources.

(c) *Raw Material Assistance Centre :* The Industrial Raw Material Assistance Centre of STC and similar cells of other public sector agencies have been set up for bulk imports to enable registered exporters to obtain supplies off-the-self as andwhen required on surrender of replenishment licences.

(d) *Foreign Collaboration :* Foreign collaboration in the case of export oriented units is accorded special consideration. Foreign collaboration is also being considered in trading activities on merits of such collaboration if export potential exists.

(e) *Import facilities :* Import facilities are granted to export houses to facilitate continuity of export production. Units in the small sector who export more than 25% of their production have been made eligible to receive allocation from free foreign exchange for their import needs.

(f) *Other facilities :* Allowed to increase exporting capabilities include compensatory support on selected export products (this is designed to meet competition in foreign markets, to develop marketing competence and to neutralise the disadvantage inherent in the present stage of development of the economy), financial assistance on export activities like market surveys, exhibition etc., drawback of customs and excise duties on export products. In addition tax concession and tax reliefs including adjustments of export/import duties in the light of trading conditions are offered.

(g) *Tariff*: Deductions have been secured from the developed countries under Kennedy Round of GATT and the General Scheme of Preferences.

(h) *Rationalisation of Institutional Arrangements*. The public sector agencies like the STC and the MMTC are playing an expanded developmental role in supplementing the export effort by acting as a path finder and a catalyst. They are expected to play a pivotal role in the diversification of India's export trade. Last year the Projects and Equipment Corporation was established to promote the export of sophisticated engineering and railway equipment with particular emphasis on undertaking complete turn key projects abroad. The Jute Corporation of India has been registered for undertaking purchase and sale of raw jute and jute goods. During the jute season 1971-72 the Jute Corporation and the STC jointly undertook price support programmes. The Tea Trading Corporation of India has been established. It will attempt to market tea in packs in India and abroad and thereby contribute to a diversification of our exports. In order to promote export of products by technically competent and commercially viable units to the developed and developing countries, the Trade Development Authority has been set up to provide a package of specialised services in the field of export production and marketing.

(i) *Raw Cotton and Raw Jute :* Efforts are being made to increase production of cash crops like cotton, jute and tobacco.

(j) *Export-oriented licensing policy :* The recent announcement by the Government permitting 100% expansion in the

licensed capacity in respect of 54 priority industries would be a help or expanding the base for export production. Moreover, applications received from export-oriented units for capital goods licenses, industrial licenses and/or for foreign collaboration are being processed on a priority basis through the various licensing mechanisms. Improving efficiency of production, reduction of cost and adaptation of production to meet the requirements of foreign customers are adequately taken into account while processing the applications of export oriented units for various types of licences.

(b) & (c). The Fourth Plan target for annual growth of exports is 7 per cent. Although export performance may vary from year to year, Government are confident that the average annual rate of growth of exports during the Fourth Plan period will be close to the plan target. This will make an important contribution to the realization of the objective of self-sustained growth.

Closure of Staple Yarn Units in Ludhiana

60. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a mass closure of staple yarn units in Ludhiana during February this year;

(a) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Legislation to enable Government Employees to seek elections to Central and State Legislatures

61. SHRI FETESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to enable Government Employees to seek elections to the Central and the State Legislatures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Fresh Inquiry into Rayon Yarn Prices

62. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to appoint a Committee or a Commission to institute a fresh inqui y into the question of Rayon Yarn prices;

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference ; and

(c) the time by which the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Differences Between States Over Thiea Dam Project

63. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the differences between the States concerned on the question of Thien Dam Project on the Ravi in Punjab have been resolved by the Central Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the further steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) : There are some inter-State aspects of the project which have to be settled between the concerned States. These matters are still under discussions with the States

Introduction of a Direct trian from Delhi to Kanyakumari

64. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the question of introducing a direct train from Delhi to Kanyakumari;

(b) when it is likely to start; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Conversion of the Ernakulam-Trivandrum M. G. section to B. G. (at a cost of Rs. 13.60 crores) has already been sanctioned and construction of the Trivandrum-Cape Comorin-Tirunelveli BG rail link (at a cost of Rs. 14.53 crores), is under active consideration. Introduction of a direct train from Delhi to Kanyakumari can be considered only after the construction of the Trivandrum-Cape Comorin line which would take about 4 years after it is sanctioned.

Double Railway line from Cochin to Shoranur (Southern Railway)

65. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased of state :

(a) whether the plan for doubling the Railway line between Cochin and Shoranur has been finalised;

(b) if so, an outline and the estimated cost thereof, and

(c) when the work is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Patch doubling of 18 km between (i) Mullurcarai-Wadakancheri and (ii) Pudukad-Irinjalakuda estimated to cost Rs. 200 lakhs is under consideration.

(c) It will take about three years to complete the work after the estimate for the work is sanctioned.

Decline in Export of Pepper to Italy and Canada

66. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(c) whether export of pepper to Italy and Canada has registered a decline in the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest the decline ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORIEGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Export of pepper to Italy has declined during the last three years. Export of pepper to Canada during 1970-71 was higher than that during 1968-69 but lower than that during 1969-70 in quantity but more in value realization. Statement of exports of Pepper to Italy & Canada for the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 is given in Statement.

(b) Higher price of Indian Pepper than other Competing varieties.

(c) No specific measures are envisaged in relation to Italy and Canada but efforts are being made to secure an overall increase in our exports of Pepper.

STATEMENT

I. Black Pepper exports to Italy.

Year	*Quantity in M. Tons*	*Value in Rs. (Lakhs)*
1968-69	1789	97.60
1969-70	1279	82.58
1970-71	751	97.23

II. Black Pepper Exports to Canada.

Year	*Quantity in M. Tons.*	*Value in Rs. (Lakhs)*
1968-69	854	43.53
1969-70	933	64·08
1970-71	908	75·14

Indian Delegation's visit to Hungary regarding trade in Yarn and Cloth

67. S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian delegation visited Hungary to explore prospects of exporting yarn and cloth to that country;

(b) if so, the personnel of the delegation and the places visited by them; and

(c) the main findings of the delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). In the response to the interest shown by Hungarian Government in industrial collaboration whereby cotton would be supplied to India for conversion into textiles to be shipped back to Hungary, an Industrial Delegation led by Sh. B. D. Kumar, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shri S. Viswanath, Director General, Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council and Shri M.P. Gajaria, Asstt. Secretary, ICMF visited Budapest in the last week of January, 1972.

An understanding has been reached between Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council and the Hungarotex, Budapest on the following lines :-

1. Hungarotex, would be prepared to take cotton textiles against supply of cotton to India and pay conversion charges. The Council is now to offer the quantities of textiles to the required specifications. Thereafter further negotiations would take place.

2. Arrangements might be evolved for supply of grey textile from India to Hungary which will market them in third countries after 'finishing', the foreign exchange realisations being suitably shared between the two countries. This arrangement could be implemented on an experimental basis and depending upon on its success, regular arrangements could be negotiated. Details of the proposal will be supplied bo Hungarotex.

3. Business transactions on appropriate lines could be enlarged to import of Hungarian wool or synthetic fibre and yarn and export of Indian tyre-cord yarn, woollen piece goods and knit wear.

Follow up action in this respect is in progress.

Shipment of Cotton from UAR

68. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of cotton released by Egyptian Government for purchase by India in the current year;

(b) the quantity that has been actually purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India and private importers and the actual quantity that has arrived in India;

(c) whether further purchases and supplies are blocked because of certain difficulties in shipping them to India; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government to revive shipments to meet the home demand ?

THE DEPUTY MININSTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 1.75 lakh bales at estimated cost of Rupees 34 crores.

(b) 110414 (including 15414 bales purchased by private traders). 612 bales have actually arrived and 1780 bales have been shipped.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

69. श्री सूरजभान डागा: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान की उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम तथा मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है जिन्हें चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार पूरा करेगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पाली जिले में गिरोलिया और सिंदू परियोजनाओं को इस वर्ष पूरा करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील): (क) सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी विकासात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत हाथ में ली जाती है। राजस्थान को चौथी योजना में बृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई क्षेत्र में व्यास यूनिट । और ii, राजस्थान नहर चरण i, चम्बल, गुड़गांव नहर और 8 मध्यम स्कीमों जैसी उन स्कीमों पर कार्य परिकल्पित है जिन पर कार्य पहले से किया जा रहा है। माही बजाजसागर, भीमसागर, जाखम, जेतपुरा, इस व्यपवर्तन और मेजा फीडर जैसी नई स्कीमें भी चौथी योजनावधि में शुरू की गई है। सभी संतत स्कीमों के चौथी योजना के अन्त तक काफी हद तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कृषि मन्त्रालय के निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अधीन राजस्थान सरकार ने 351 लघु कार्यों को भी हाथ में लिया है और इन कार्यों के चौथी योजना के दौरान पूर्ण होने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग). राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अधीन शुरू की गई इन दो स्कीमों पर किए जाने वाले शेष कार्यों में से मिट्टी का काफी कार्य और कार्य की अन्य मदें अभी भी बाकी हैं और वे 1973-74 के दौरान पूर्ण हो जाएंगे।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा आरम्भ की गई योजनाएं

70. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा:** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने अब तक कितनी योजनाएं अपने हाथ में ली हैं और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त निगम किन आधारों पर योजनाओं को अपने हाथ में लेता है और ऐसी योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए किस प्रकार धन की व्यवस्था करता है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील): (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने जुलाई, 1969 से अपने प्रारम्भ होने के समय से अब तक राज्य विद्युती बोर्डों तथा पांच पाईलट ग्राम विद्युत् सहकारिताओं की 191 स्कीमे स्वीकार की है जिनमें 18491 ग्रामों और 2,94,122 सिंचाई पंपसेटों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 12451.173 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता दी जानी है। निगम ने इन स्कीमों के राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों और पाईलाट ग्राम विद्युत् सहकारिताओं को अब तक 4425.55 लाख रुपये की अदायगी की है।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए निदेशों का पालन करते हुए निगम ने आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के वे मानदंड निकाले हैं, जिनकी पुष्टि निगम द्वारा वित्त पोषित स्कीमों द्वारा की जानी अपेक्षित है। ऐसी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों से आवर्धित कृषि उत्पादन और ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास द्वारा सामान्य अधिक विकास को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए, उन्हें पंपसेटों के विद्युतीकरण पर बल सहित परियोजना-प्रस्ताव (प्रपोच) पर आधारित होना चाहिए, उनसे निवेशों पर पर्याप्त आय प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और अल्पविकसित पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में स्कीमों के संबंध में उस अवधि के लिए रियायतों की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है जब तक उनसे आय न होने लगे। स्कीमों की मंजूरी मिल जाने पर उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए अग्रिम राशि दी जाती है और इसके बाद ऋण सहायता कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति के आधार पर दी जाती है।

Take over of Cotton Trade by C.C.I.

71. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about one half of the total imports of cotton is still in private hands despite more than a year's operation of the Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the Corporation has not so far taken over the entire import trade in cotton; and

(c) by what time the Corporation will take over the entire import trade in Cotton ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is very difficult to indicate as to when the Cotton Corporation will take over the entire import trade of cotton.

Balance of Trade with U S A , U K, F.R.G. of Japan and France

72. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the position regarding balance of our trade with the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and France; and

(b) the main items of imports and exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) The position regarding balance of Trade with United States of America, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and France is as follow -

Value in Rs. Lakhs

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (April-Aug.)
1	2	3	4	5
U. S. A.				
Exports incl. Re-exports	23436	23796	20734	12515
Imports	57239	46722	44618	19592
Balance of Trade	—33803	—22926	—23884	—7077
U. K.				
Exports incl. Re-exports	20151	16507	17044	7061
Imports	12750	10259	12603	8247
Balance of Trade	+7401	+6248	+4441	—1186
FED. REP. OF GERMANY				
Exports incl. Re-exports	2650	2989	3231	1516
Imports	12008	8444	10688	4926

Balance of Trade	9358	5455	7457	3410

JAPAN

Exports incl. Re-exports	15833	17936	20349	6981
Imports	11539	6741	8330	6594
Balance of Trade	+ 4294	+ 11195	+ 12019	+ 387

FRANCE

Exports incl Re-exports	2005	2172	1798	824
Imports	3650	2373	2129	1689
Balance of Trade	1645	201	331	865

(b) Main items of exports to and imports from :

U S. A.

EXPORTS · Jute manufacturers, Cashew kernels, Cotton textiles, Handicrafts, Gems and jewellery, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Fish and Marine products, Spices and Leather and leather manufactures.

IMPORTS · Raw cotton, Petroleum products, Chemicals, Fertilizers, Non-ferrous metals, Machinery items and Transport equipment.

U. K

EXPORTS Tea, Feeding stuff for animals, Tobacco unmanufactured, Crude animal and vegitable materials, Leather, Cotton piecegoods (mill-made).

IMPORTS . Chemical elements and compounds, Transport machinery, Machinery other than electric, Professional scientific and controlling instruments and photographic material.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

EXPORTS . Leather, Tea, Works and Art, Iron ore, Coir yarn, Cotton fabrics, Jute cloth and bags, Gums, Resins and lac, Cashew karnels, Precious and semi-precious stones, Coffee, Bones Ivory and hoofs.

IMPORTS : Machinery both electric and non-electric, Base metals, Transport equipment, Chemical elements and compounds, Fertilizers.

JAPAN

EXPORTS : Fish and fish preparations, Oil cakes, Tobacco, Raw cotton, Iron ores Precious and semi-precious stones.

IMPORTS : Chemicals and compounds, Iron and steel, Non-ferrous metals, Machinery and appliances, Electrical machinery and appliances, Transport equipment.

FRANCE

EXPORTS : Tanned and semi-tanned skins, Textiles, Pearls, Precious stones, Handicrafts, Ores and minerals, Coir yarn.

IMPORTS : Iron and steel manufactures, Electric machinery and apparatus, Non-electric machinery and apparatus, Fertilisers, Chemicals and railway vehicles.

Rajasthan Canal

73. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of the Rajasthan Canal is not being conducted with the vigour and speed it needs for want of funds; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to provide necessary funds to expedite the completion of the work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The work of Rajasthan Canal Project is progressing according to the present schedule. Work on Stage-II of the Project has not yet been started.

(b) Funds, consistent with the available resources, are being provided within the State Plan for the construction of Rajasthan Canal Project, out of the block grants/loans given by the Centre to the State. In addition, non-Plan Central assistance has also been given to the extent possible to expedite progress.

Plan for Rural Electrification of West Bengal

75. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific plan has been made to electrify all the villages of West Bengal by 1974; and

(b) whether the work on the plan has started and if so, the progress made so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Emphasis in rural electrification schemes during the Fourth Plan continues to be on the energisation of pumpsets; the electrification of villages is a subsidiary part of this programme. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the West Bengal State Plan for energisation of 2410 pumpsets which would have resulted in the electrification of an estimated number of 500 villages. Additive financing for acceleration of rural electrification schemes is provided in the Central Sector by the Rural Electrification Corporation which has given special consideration to schemes in States like West Bengal where the progress of rural electrification is below the all India average. From funds in the State Plan, and finances provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation and depending on the mobilisation of further resources by the State Electricity Board, the State Electricity Board have estimated that 35000 pumpsets and 10000 villages would be electrified in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan. Out of about 38454 villages in West Bengal, 2435 were electrified at the commencement of the Fourth Plan; 3080 have been electrified up to 30.11.71. The number of pumpsets electrified was 1199 at the commencement of the Plan and is 1406 as on 30.11.71. The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned 14 rural electrification schemes in West Bengal envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 1047 lakhs for the electrification of 3115 villages and 12764 pumpsets.

Railway Line between Malda and Balurghat and Domohani and Jalpaiguri

76. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to lay Railway line between Malda and Balurghat under Northeast Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, when the work on the scheme will start; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal to re-consider the question of providing Domohani and Jalpaiguri link ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A proposal for a traffic survey for a new line from Malda to Balurghat is under active consideration. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after the results of the survey become known.

(c) Jalpaiguri and New Domohani are already connected. The New Domohani-Domohani section forms part of the Changrabandha-Lataguri line which was washed away. The restoration of this line has to wait till other priority commitments are over.

S.T.C. Subsidiary in Hongkong

77. SHRI N.K. SANGHI :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trade Corporation has been permitted to float a joint company in Hongkong as a positive step towards opening trade relations with China;

(b) if so, whether the company has since been formed; and

(c) whether there has been any positive indication of encouragement to establish trade relationship between the two countries either directly or otherwise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The State Trading Corporation has been permitted to set up a limited company in collaboration with the Hongkong businessmen to promote exports of Indian products in the South East Asian region. The company is in the process of formation. The purpose is not restricted to any particular country and the strategy of operations in terms of products and territories would be determined between STC (Far East) and STC (India) by mutual consultations.

Freeze in Indo-US Relations extended to Trade

78. SHRI N.K. SANGHI :
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present freeze in Indo-US political relations has also affected trade and commercial transactions between the two countries;

(b) whether the preferences that Indian exports to US enjoyed under the General Scheme of preferences will continue to apply to Indian exports during 1972-73; and

(c) if not, in what way the Indian exports to USA will be affected and in which spheres the Indian exports have started showing signs of American coolness ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Indo-US political relations have not affected our exports to USA. Our imports from USA are, however, likely to be affected as a result of recent suspension of general economic aid to India by the US Government. The General Scheme of Preferences has not yet been introduced by the U.S. Government.

Appointment of Judges

79. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any convention in the interest of national integration that a person is not generally appointed Judge of a High Court in the State in which he might have been practising earlier; and

(b) whether this convention is being generally observed in practice ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Book-Stalls Run by M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Company and Railway Stations

80. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Company have been granted permits to instal book-stalls at Railway Stations;

(b) when they were given such permits and the number of stations where they have been allowed to put up book-stalls;

(c) the names of persons who own M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Company and when they purchased this Company; and

(d) whether Government propose to give permits to other parties also to put up stalls at Railway Stations and if so, what procedure will be adopted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Company conduct book-stall business at certain railway stations in terms of Agreements entered by them with the Zonal Railways.

(b) M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Company Allahabad have been running book-stalls on Indian Railways since the year 1880. At present they hold book-stalls at 291 stations on Indian Railways.

(c) A statement giving the details is attached.

(d) Besides M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Company (P) Ltd., there are already about 210 other contractors running bookstalls at various stations on Indian Railways. The procedure is that whenever a vacancy arises applications are called for by the Railways concerned and licence awarded to the most suitable.

STATEMENT

(c) The names of the share-holders of M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Co. (P) Ltd., are : —

(1) Shri A. C. Banerjee.
(2) Shri R. N. Banerjee.
(3) Shri Pradeep Banerjee.
(4) Shri Alok Banerjee.
(5) Shri Prabir Kumar Banerjee.
(6) Smt. Pushpa Banerjee.
(7) Shri Debmaya Banerjee.
(8) Shri Subir Banerjee.
(9) Shri Prashanta Banerjee.
(10) Smt. Anuradha Benerjee.
(11) Smt Aloka Banerjee.

M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Company (P) Ltd. was incorporated on 31st October, 1953. It took over the bookstall business from the Partnership firm of M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Company on 31st December, 1953 and started the business from 1st January, 1954. The question of purchase of the firm by the existing company does not arise.

Fulfilment of Assurances given in Conference of U.N.C.T.A.D. to developing countries

81. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the assurances given in the last Conference of U.N.C.T.A.D. held in New Delhi have been fulfilled;

(b) if not, whether decisions taken in this conference stressing upon the Developed countries to fulfil assurances in respect of aid to developing nations have been fulfilled; and

(c) the achievements of the conference held at Lima ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Acoording to information available, the recommendation of the Conference 'that each economically advanced country should endeavour to provide annually to

developing countries financial resource transfers of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its Gross National Product (GNP), has been fulfilled during 1970 only by Australia, France, Belgium and Netherlands. The Federal Republic of Germany had also fulfilled the target during 1968 and 1969 and Switzerland in 1968 but their performance fell short of target in the subsequent years.

(c) The Group of '77' adopted a document entitled "Declaration and Principles of the Lima Programme of Action", whose copy has been laid on the Table of the House on 23rd November, 1971.

Restoration of Gohana-Panipat Rail Line

82. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from people of Haryana for the restoration of Gohana-Panipat rail line; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) According to the Traffic Survey carried out recently, the restoration of the Gohana-Panipat line will be very unremunerative; hence the restoration of this line is not being considered at present.

Recommendations of Committee on Floods and Flood Relief to Forecast Floods

83. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister's Committee on Floods and Flood Relief has recommended to the Government that to forewarn people about impending floods, arrangements may be made for displaying visual signals and sounding sirens in villages situated in flood prone areas of the country;

(b) whether the Committee has also suggested the construction of high towers with yellow, red and green lights for giving flood signals; and

(c) whether Government have considered these recommendations and if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c) . The Ministers' Committee on Floods and Flood Relief have completed their work and the report will be ready for submission to Government by the end of March, 1972.

Alleged Misuse of Import Licences by Govt. Departments

84. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have since enquired into the alleged misuse of Import Licences worth Rs. 5 crores by various Government Departments as reported in the *Economic Times* dated the 4th August, 1971; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to prevent the misuse of Import Licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) . The report published in the "*Economic Times*" appears to be part of review of the CBI activities during the year 1970. The annual Report of the CBI refers to misutilization of licences issued to firms and not to any Government Department. The total value of such misuse is Rs. 5 crores approximately in respect of licences obtained

either by misrepresentation or on the basis of forged documents and licences wrongfully utilised by firms. There has been no case in the CBI during 1970 wherein Government Departments have been detected to have misutilised licences or obtaining licences by misrepresentation or by using forged documents. The question of taking action against Government Departments, therefore, does not arise.

So far as the Import Trade Control Organisation is concerned all possible steps to prevent the misuse of import licences, are taken by keeping the Import Trade Control Regulations under constant review. Various Directors of Industries and other sponsoring authorities keep watch on utilisation of the material under the A.U. licences.

Enquiry into Allegations made by former Chairman, Railway Board

85. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether former Chairman, Railway Board, Shri B. C. Ganguli, made statements during 1971 that his attempts to remove accumulated coal at pitheads and dislodge vested interests in the Officers' cadre were frustrated by others; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry through the Central Bureau of Investigation into the aforesaid allegation by the former Chairman, Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The reasons for the accumulation of coal at pitheads are very well known. This accumulation is being removed by sustained drives both during the tenure of the former Chairman and subsequently. The question of further enquiries in this regard by the Central Bureau of Investigations or by an independent body does not arise.

Modernisation of Jute Mills

86 SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for Governmental help for modernisation of jute mills; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No such demand has been made by the industry. Loan assistance through the agency of Industrial Finance Corporation is however available to the industry for modernisation.

Take over of Cotton Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu

87. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM :
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government had requested the Centre for permission to take over the closed textile mills in the State and

(b) if so, the number and names of textile mills the Tamil Nadu Government proposed to take over and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. However the Tamil Nadu Government recommended that the management of the following six cotton textile mills lying closed in Tamil Nadu should be taken over by the Central Government, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

1. The Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.
2. The Somasundram Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.
3. Kaleswarar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore

4. The Pankaja Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.

5. Sri Palamalai Ranganathar Mills Perianaickenpalayam.

6. The Balarame Verma Textiles Ltd., Shen Cottah.

(b) Orders under Section 18 AA (1) of the abovementioned Act authorising the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation to take over the management of the mills at (1) and (2) above have recently been issued. The cases of remaining mills are under examination.

Visit of U. N. Team of experts to India to examine Technoeconomic Feasibitity of creation of Centeral water Ltd.

88. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM :
SHRI P. R. SHEHOY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a U. N. team of experts has visited India to examine the techno-economic feasibility of the proposed central water grid by connecting rivers from the Ganga to the Cauvery;

(a) if so, the recommendations made by them; and

(c) the decision of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The U. N. Team are currently in India on a second visit, and are are stil examining the preliminary proposals drawn up for a National Water Grid.

(b) and (c). Do not arise ?

Surplus Rubber Stock with Government

89. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of surplus rubber is in stock with Government;

(b) whether it has affected the interest of the planters, particularly the small planters; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take to strengthen the rubber industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No stock held by Central Government. Stock with STC as on 4-3-1972, 2,959 Metric Tonnes. Under the rubber purchase scheme operated by the Kerala Government with Loan finance from Central Government stock held as on 4-3-1972 by the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation was 670 M. Tonnes.

(b) Stock with STC and the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation will not adversely affect planters who are given notified prices through Co-operative Societies. It will only have the beneficial effect of a buffer stock for the period it remains with STC or the State Marketing Federation.

(c) The following schemes are implemented by the Rubber Board to increase the production of natural rubber and thereby to strengthen the rubber industry :—

(i) Payment of subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2,471 per hectare (Rs. 1,000 per acre) for replanting the low yielding and old rubber trees with high yielding planting materials. Since the introduction of the scheme in 1957, an amount of Rs. 585.7 lakhs has been disbursed upto the end of Fedruary, 1972 for replanting an area of 29,364 hectares.

(ii) Grant of loan to existing small growers at Rs. 3,459 per hectare (Rs. 1,400 per acre) for new planting and upto a maximum of Rs. 2,224 per hectare (Rs. 900 per acre) for maintaining their immature rubber areas in good condition. Since the introduction of the scheme a sum of Rs. 49.20 lakhs has been disbursed as loan and a total area of 3,293 hectares has been benefitted.

(iii) Supply of high yielding planting materials to small growers at concessional rates.

(iv) Supply of Fertilizers and fungicides at subsidised rates to small growers through Co-operative Societies.

(v) Grant of subsidy for construction of smoke houses in the Co-operative sector Since the introduction of the Sheme in 1962-63, 14 smoke houses have been constructed in the Co-operative sector The amount granted was Rs. 73,688

(vi) Upto the and of February, 1972 389 rollers were distributed under the hire-purchase seheme introduced in 1965-66

(vii) Contribution of working capital loans and share capital loans to Co-operative marketing societies. Since the introduction of the scheme 22 societies were given working capital loans amounting Rs 12 35 lakhs and 30 societies share capital loans amounting Rs. 6 55 lakhs upto the end of February, 1972.

(viii) The Rubber Board give free teachmcal advice to the growers and training to tappers on scientific methods of tapping.

(ix) The Rubber Board started a Pilot Project in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to establish the technical feasibility of rubber cultivation in the Island and completed its target of planting in about 200 hectares (500 ares).

(x) The Rubber Board is exploring the possibilities of utilisation of new areas for rubber cultivation. The Board advised the various State Governments to release areas suitable for planting rubber to the planting interests.

Besides the above schemes, Government of Kerala have set up a Public Sector Undertaking known as "Plantation Corporation of Kerala Limited". Till the end of 1971, the Corporation has planted 6,818 hectares with rubber

Under the Rehabilitation scheme, Central Government have sanctioned a scheme for planting 6,000 acres (2428 hectares) in Katchal Islands (one of the Islands of Nicobar Groups). Rubber Board is administering this scheme with the funds made available from the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation)

Loan scheme for cultivation of Rubber in 800 hectares in Tamil Nadu, 2023 hectares in Mysore State, 2000 hectares in Kerala State for rehabilitation of repatriates have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation).

New Power Projects in Orissa

90. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government have submitted any scheme to establish new power projects;

(b) if so, the broad outline of the scheme, and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project Report submitted by the Orissa covers the extension of the Talcher Thermal Power Station by two generating sets of 120MW each. The requirements of coal for the extension project will be met from the North Ballanda coal fields in the vicinity and will be transported to the power station by a belt coneyor. The cooling water for the Power station will be availed from the Brahmani River in a closed circuit cooling system with cooling towers. The first set is planned for commissioning

in 1976-77 and the second in 1977-78 and is estimated to cost Rs. 38.2 crores. The Project would add 240 MW of generating capacity to the grid corresponding to about 1300 million units annually.

(c) The extension of Talcher Thermal Power Station by one unit of 110 MW has been provided for the Power Development Programme for the period 1972-77 prepared by this Ministry. The Scheme submitted by the State is at present under scrutiny by Government.

Shortage of Staple Yarn

91. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great shortage of staple yarn in the country and many units are facing closure;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) (a) Government have received a number of representations from U.P. and Punjab about shortage of staple fibre yarn.

(b) and (c). The question of regular supply of staple fibre yarn to these two States have been discussed by the Textile Commissioner with the Man-made Fibre Spinners' Association and arrangements have been made for regular supplies through the U.P. Textite Corporation and the Director of Industries, Punjab.

Export from India

92. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of exports made by India during the current year so far ?

(b) the new items which have been exported during the current year for the first time; and

(c) results of the efforts made to explore new markets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Exports during the current year so far (April-January 1971-72) amounted to Rs. 1337.9 crores.

(b) and (c). Complete information is not available as yet. In the engineering field some of the new items which have been exported for the first time are:

(i) Complete cement plant to Kuwait;

(ii) Cable manufacturing plant to Malayasia;

(iii) Fire brigade cars to Arab Republic of Egypt;

(iv) Furnace structure to Iran;

(v) Microwave towerers to Iran; and

(vi) Power Station structures to Newsealand.

Understanding between India and Bangla Desh regarding Flood Control Irrigation and Power Development

93. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangla Desh and India have arrived at an understanding in the field of flood control, irrigation and power development in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin; and

(b) if so, an outline of the understading and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) : Some informal exploratory talks were held in January, 1972, when some experts of Bangla Desh visited this country. The Prime ministers of India and Bangla Desh discussed the problems of flood control and other problems of development of water

and power resources in the region and expressed their desire that the two Governments shall engage in exchanging ideas and in identifying areas of cooperation and in setting up suitable machinery for the formulation of appropriate programmes. Both the countries would be greatly benefitted by such efforts.

Revision of Electoral Rolls

94. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a consistent demand from various sections for revision of electoral rolls; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) The electoral rolls used for the general elections to the various State Assemblies held recently were revised with reference to 1st January, 1971, as the qualifying date, and wherever material effects were pointed out in the electoral roll of 1971 as finally pudlished, the Election Commission also ordered special revision of the part or parts of the electoral rolls concerned under section 21 (3) of the Representationof the People Act 1950.

Closure of Wagon Manufacturing Unit at Samastipur

95. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to close the wagon manufacturing unit at Samastipur (Bihar) ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether representations against this decision have been received in his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

भारत द्वारा ईराक में रेलवे लाइन बनाया जाना

96. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे ने ईराक में एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने का कार्य हाथ में लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना की संक्षिप्त रुपरेखा क्या है तथा कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी इस कार्य में लगे हुये है; और

(ग) ऐसे अन्य देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा इसी प्रकार की सहायता दी गई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्थैया) : (क) और (ख). रेल-विशेषज्ञों की एक भारतीय टीम द्वारा बग़दाद से साबाह तक (404.4 कि० मी०) एक नयी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए व्यावहारिकता और लागत अध्ययन किया गया था और उसकी रिपोर्ट इराक सरकार को पेश कर दी गयी है। इस परियोजना के अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण और आर्थिक अध्ययन में भविष्य मे भारत के भाग लेने के बारे में इराक सरकार के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) एक नयी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन करने के बारे में सीरिया को भी इसी प्रकार की सहायता दी गयी थी। सीरिया, जोर्डन, सउदी अरब थाइलैण्ड और फिलिप्पीन को भी रेल पथ नामक में सुधार और गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने के संबंध में परामर्श दिया गया। बंगला देश को भी, रेल लाइनों को फिर से बिछाने के लिए सहायता दी गयी थी।

तम्बाकू निर्यात में सुधार करना

97. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप:** क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या विदेशों को विशेषकर ग्रेट ब्रिटेन को किये जाने वाले तम्बाकू के निर्यात में कमी हुई और राज्य व्यापार निगम तम्बाकू के निर्यात के लिए नई मंडियां खोजने में असफल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज):

(क) जी नहीं। विदेशी बाजारों को तम्बाकू के निर्यात अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1971 की अवधि में 1970 की उसी अवधि के दौरान हुए निर्यातों की तुलना में बढ़े हैं। उक्त अवधि में ब्रिटेन को हुए निर्यातों के मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) तम्बाकू अध्ययन दल ने नये बाजार ढूंढने तथा उनका अध्ययन करने के लिए ब्रिटेन तथा अन्य यूरोपीय देशों का दौरा किया।

Increase in Trade with Rupee-payment Countries

98. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase Trade with the rupee payment countries in view of the American threat to our foreign trade ; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The policy of Government is to develop and maximise trading relations with all countries. In that context, it is Government's endeavour to develop trade with the general currency area countries including U.S.A. as well as the rupee payment area countries. The suspension of U.S. aid could, however, affect the imports under the U.S. aid programme.

(b) It is the declared policy of Government to fully exploit the potential offered for expansion of our trade with the rupee payment countries. Trade with these countries has been developing satisfactorily and Government have under constant review the possibilities of increasing the volume of such trade.

Britain's Advice to India for Association Agreement with E.E.C.

99. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether British Government have advised India to apply for an association agreement with the European Economic Community ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss caused by Floods

100. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss country has suffered due to floods during the period 1969 to 1971 ;

(b) the loss of crops, lives, property and animals, State-wise, during this period ; and

(c) the steps Government proposed to take to control the havoc caused by floods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) The damage due to floods during the years 1969 to 1971 was as follows :

(i)	1969	Rs. 333.31 crores
(ii)	1970	Rs. 307.78 crores
(iii)	1971	Rs. 631 50 crores
	Total :	Rs. 1272.59 crores

(b) Statements showing damage to crops, houses, cattle, human lives and public utilities during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 are laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See* No LT-1405/72]

(c) Measures such as construction of embankments, raising and strengthening of existing embankments, construction of drainage channels, river training works, town protection works and reservoirs with floods moderation have been undertaken in the various States for reducing damage caused by floods The works carried out so far include construction of 7287 km. of embankments, 10150 km of drainage channel, 197 town protection schemes and raising 4585 villages. These have benefitted 63 lakh hectares. Similar measures are being continued. It has also been suggested to the State Governments of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where most of the flood damage takes place to implement, as quickly as possible. Some priority flood control works drawn up on the basis of enperience of floods in the last three years which will help in reducing the annual recurring damage considerably.

Cost of Irrigation Projects under Construction

101. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the actual expenditure on certain irrigation projects under various stages of construction has exceeded the original estimates; and

(b) if so, the suggestions which the Central Government have put forward to the States concerned in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The State Governments have been advised to provide maximum possible allocations for completing the continuing schemes on which appreciable progress has already been made. An expert committee has also been set up to go into the reasons for rise in estimated cost of projects leading to their frequent revision and recommend measuses for more realistic preparation of project reports and estimates, and suggest improvements m the present system of implementation of projects to ensure their completion within sanctioned estimated costs and according to scheduled programmes of completion.

Complaints Re. Supply of Railway Wagons to Industrial Establishments

102. SHRI N SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from Industrial Establishments in various states regarding difficulties caused to them due to want of timely supply of Railway wagons for transporation of their products;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into such complaints; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, some complaints were received on the subject.

(b) Yes. Temporary difficulties had been due to hold up of a large number of wagons in the Eastern Sector of the country due to various anti-social activities and extensive breaches on North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways as also due to deployment of a large number of wagons for transport of foodgrains and other essential goods for million of refugees and heavy Defence moves.

(c) Special steps were taken to meet the demand for wagons for the industrial establishments complaining difficulties about the same. With the improvment in the law and order situation in the Eastern Sector and reduction in various special moves, supply of wagons to different industrial establishments is progressively improving.

Introduction of an Express Train from Jabalpur to Delhi Via Allahabad

103. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to run an Express train from Jabalpur to Delhi *Via* Allahabad; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा रेल की पटरियों से कोयला इकट्ठा करना

105. डा० संकटा प्रसाद: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिन्टो ब्रिज (नई दिल्ली) के निकट रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा राख के साथ साथ कोयला भी गिराया जाता है जो अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा उठा लिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पाकिस्तानी हमले में मारे गए कर्मचारियों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को रोजगार

106. डा० संकटा प्रसाद: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान-हमले में मारे गए रेलवे कर्मचारियों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को जो सरकारी सेवा करने की योग्यता रखते हैं, नौकरी देने का आश्वासन दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों से इस बारे में कुल कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक नियुक्त किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उत्तर रेलवे पर तेरह कर्मचारी मारे गये थे। उनके आश्रितों की उपयुक्तता का पता लगाने के लिए रेल प्रशासन द्वारा उनका साक्षात्कार लिया जा चुका है और जिन पदों के लिए उन्हें उपयुक्त समझा गया है उस पर नियुक्ति के लिए उन्हें प्रस्ताव भेजा जा रहा है।

युद्ध में गुरदासपुर में मारे गए रेलवे कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को विशेष पेंशन

107. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के हाल के हमले में गुरदसापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर मारे गए रेलवे कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को विशेष पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(क) यदि हां, तो उनको कितनी धनराशि पेंशन के रूप में दी जायगी और ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या अन्य स्थानों पर पाकिस्तानी हमले में मारे गए रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी उक्त लाभ प्राप्त होंगे।

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) से (ग). दुश्मन कीकार्यवाई के फलस्वरूप मारे गये सिविल कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को उदारीकृत पेंशन देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है। ज्योंही सामान्य प्रश्न पर कोई विनिश्चय कर लिया जायेगा, इन मामलों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Report of Expert Committee on Cyclones in Orissa

108. SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee of experts has been appointed to suggest measures to avoid loss of life and property in cyclones in Orissa; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and(b). A cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee for Orissa has been set up to examine various measures to reduce human suffering and loss of life and property in the event of cyclones. The Committee has been asked to submit its report by the end of March, 1972.

Villages benefitted by Rural Electrification Scheme in Gujarat

109. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages benefitted by the Rural Electrification Scheme in Gujarat State District-wise;

(b) whether Government are considering further expansion of the scheme in this State; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The requisite information is given in the statement below : —

Sl. No.	District	No. of villages electrified by January, 1972
1.	Bulsar	257
2.	Surat	304
3.	Dang	9
4.	Broad	252
5.	Baroda	422
6.	Panchmahals	169
7.	Kaira	513
8.	Ahmedabad	216
9.	Gandhinagar	58
10.	Sabarkantha	274
11.	Mehsana	305
12.	Banaskantha	133
13.	Kutch	177
14.	Rajkot	312
15.	Surendranagar	136
16.	Bhavnagar	212
17.	Amreli	176
18.	Jamnagar	162
19.	Junagarh	340
	Total :	4427

(b) and (c). The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up by The Government of India since July 1969 provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for accelerating the progress of rural electrification schemes. So far the Corporation has sanctioned 13 schemes in Gujarat including one pilot rural electric co-operative envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 792 lakhs for the electrification of 661 villages and 21412 pumpsets.

Marine Products Export Development Authority

110. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the proposal to set up a statutory body for development and organisation of export of marine products; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed marine Products Export Development Authority will be responsible for organisation, co-ordination, regulation and growth of the marine products export industry with special emphasis on the quality of the raw material, processing, packaging, storage, transport, shipment, marketing and attendent investigations. The Authority will be responsible for off-shore and deep sea fishing and will organise the various sectors of the export oriented industry with the cooperation and assistance of the Central and State Government Departments and other agencies engaged in the different aspects of the industry.

Effect of recent War on India's Trade

111. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trade between India and the countries which did not support India in the recent War with Pakistan has shown a decline recently; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Trade data for the post December 1971 period are not available.

Outlay for Transmission Lines and Inter-State Links during Five Year Plans

112. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government have prepared any estimate about the additional outlay required to complete the transmission lines and inter-State links proposed in the Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the total length of transmisson lines in the country in March 1971 and what it will be during March 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes; Sir. A broad estimate of requirements of funds for transmission lines of 110 Kv and above and inter-State links programmed for completion in the five year period ending 1976-77 has been made.

(b) The additional funds required would be Rs. 501 crores for the transmission lines aod Rs. 42 crores for the inter-State links.

(c) The total length of transmission lines in the country of 110 KV and above in March 1971 is estimated at 52,000 circuit KMs. The corresponding length for 1972 is likely to be 56,000 circuit KMs.

Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement

113. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trade agreement was signed between India and Afghanistan in February, 1972; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached showing the salient features of the Trade Arrangement.

STATEMENT

(i) (a) Import of fresh fruits, dry fruits, etc. from Afghanistan into India will be permitted to any person whose imports are counterbalanced by exports of Indian goods.

(b) Export of Indian goods to Afghanistan will be permitted to any person whose exports are counterbalanced by imports of fresh fruits, dry fruits, etc. from Afghanistan, provided not less than 50% of the exports are of non-traditional items.

(c) Payment for imports and export of commodities not covered under the counter-balancing arrangement shall be made by establishing letters of credit in transferable U. S. Dollars or Pounds Sterling.

(ii) Imports and exports, between the two countries will take place on outright purchase basis.

(iii) The two Governments would take effective steps to prohibit and present diversion to third countries of the goods imported from the other.

(iv) In order to encourage routing of trade exchanges through banking channels, imports of Asafoetida from Afghanistan would to start with, be permitted through such channels. The two Governments would direct their respective central banks to announce the agreed procedures for payments and for routing the export/import documents through banking channels for the guidance of the trade. After sufficient experience is gained, the banking system will be extended to cover a wide area of trade between the two countries.

(v) The two Governments have agreed to provide facilities for setting up a joint venture in Afghanistan for production of extracts of medicinal herbs and plants grown in Afghanistan. It has been agreed to permit import of these extracts from Afghanistan into India for a period of twenty years. In order to facilitate trade exchanges in drugs and medicines manufactured in the two countries, it has been agreed to permit the registration of medicines manufactured in the two countries in their National Formulary, if any, subject to the satisfaction of prescribed standards of purity and quality.

(vi) The Working of the Trade Arrangement will be reviewed periodically with a view to removing any difficulty that may arise in its implementation.

Production of Diesel Engines and replacement of Steam Engines

114. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to replace steam engines by diesel engines on Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof;

(c) the annual production of diesel engines in the country; and

(d) the time by which they will replace the steam engines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, it has been decided to gradually introduce diesel and electric traction on the Indian Railways.

(b) Discontinuance of manufacture of steam locomotives and phased introduction of diesel and electric traction.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) By about 40 years when the useful life of the existing fleet would be over.

Statement

(c) The annual production of diesel locomotives in the Production Units, viz. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, in the first three years of the 4th Plan period, is as given below :—

Diesel locomotives

Years	Main Line Diesel-Electric Locos (P. L. W. Varanasi)	B. G. Diesel Shunters (Ex. C. L. W./CRL).		N. C. Diesel Locos
	B. G.	M. G.		
1969-70	58	24	22	-
1970-71	57	11	35	5
1971-72	65+	35+	35+	5+

+ Anticipated.

Trade with Latin American Countries

115. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI HARI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem in the *Indian Express* dated the 3rd February, 1972 in which the Peruvian Ambassador has referred to the immense scope for Indian trade with Latin American countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps contemplated to expand trade or collaboration agreements with those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Govt. are aware of the scope for increased trade exchanges with Latin American countries. While the distance and absence of adequate shipping facilities are a handicap, Government have taken and are taking a number of promotional steps such as exchange of delegations including business visits, India's participation in fairs/exhibitions, conclusions of trade agreements etc. At present a high powered delegation led by the Chairman, Projects and Equipment Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation is visiting these countries.

Setting up of Weavers Service Centre in Kerala

117. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 1326 on the 23rd November, 1971 regarding the setting up of Weavers Service Centre in Kerala and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard ;

(b) if not, the time by which the decision would be taken ; and

(c) whether Government have received any fresh request from Kerala Government and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration.

Inadequate Assistance to Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation for taking over Cashew Factories

118. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted as a loan to the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation to enable it to take over 10 more cashew factories ;

(b) whether Kerala Government have stated that the allotted amount is inadequate for reopening the factories ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Rs. 20 lakhs

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) But an understanding has been reached since then by further talks.

Withdrawal of Restrictions on Jute Movement from Bangla Desh

119. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bangla Desh have withdrawn all restrictions on the movement of jute from Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, its effect on Indian economy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) We have no definite information.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of 1939 Agreement between India and U.K.

120. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of U.K. have decided not to do anything to disrupt the trade between India and Britain ;

(b) if so, whether the bi-lateral agreement entered in 1939 has been further extended ; and

(c) if so, on what terms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The notice served by the British Government on the Government of India for the termination of the Indo-UK Trade Agreement of 1939 with effect from 1st January, 1972 has already been withdrawn. In consequence, Indian exports would continue to enjoy the advantages that were available to them under the Agreement, except for cotton textiles in respect of which Government of India have already granted the waiver to the British Government. There are, however, certain other developments, such as Britain's participation in the General Scheme of Preferences and her entry into the European Economic Community which are likely to affect the value of these advantages.

Scheme for Additional Generation of Power

121. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state .

(a) whether there is any scheme before Government to generate 17.7 million K.W. of power more during 1972—77;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether Government have sought foreign collabration for this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A programme for power development envisaging addition of power generating capacity of 17.7 million KW during the period 1972-77 has been drawn up.

(b) The additional generating capacity of 17.7 million KW envisages 11.5 M. KW of thermal, .8m. KW of neclear and 5.6 m. KW of hydro plants. 8.5 million KW will come from the schemes already under execution of sanctioned and 9.2 million KW from new generation schemes. Of the latter, 5.5m.

KW will be in the form of extension of the plants at the developed sites and the balance of 3.7 m. kW from new locations.

(c) No foreign collaboration has been sought. A close study as to how much of the requirements of plant and equipment for carrying out the above programme could be supplied by the existing indigenous manufacturers in the coountry is being made with a view to assessing how much capacity would have to be obtained from other sources and in what manner.

Decline in export of Engineering goods

122. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likelihood of a shortfall in the export of engineering goods during the 1971-72;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Export of Engineering goods during April-November, 1971 were of the order of Rs. 82.29 crores as against Rs. 66.39 crores during the corresponding period last year. It is estimated that exports for the whole year 1971-72 is likely to be Rs. 130 crores as against Rs. 116.58 crores during the last year. There is, therefore, no likelihood of any shortfall.

(c) Following are the continuing measure taken to expand exports of engineering goods :—

(i) Provision of imported raw material to registered exporters.

(ii) Supply of indigenous raw material like steel and aluminium on priority.

(iii) Organising of bulk imports of certain raw materials by public sector agencies for export fabrication.

(iv) The recently established Trade Development Authority has been entrusted with the task of promoting export production and overseas marketing of certain selected commodities.

(v) The Projects and Equipment Corporation is enlarging its activities to increase the export of Engineering goods.

(vi) Compensatory support is allowed on exports of selected products to develop marketing competence and to neutralise the dis-advantages inherent in the present stage of development of the country.

(vii) Draw back of customs and Central Excise duties as also concessional railway freight is allowed on a number of export products.

Adoption of New Procedure in Recent State Assemblies Elections

123. SHRI P.M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Election Commission adopted a new procedure in the recent Assembly Elections in the States; and

(b) if so, the new procedure adopted and how far it was successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) . The system of ballot papers with counter-foils has been adopted in the recent general elections to various State Assemblies. An appraisal of the system will be made by the Election Commission in due course.

Reopening of Closed Textile Mills

124. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cotton Textile Mills lying closed in each State at present and the number of employees effected thereby;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reopen the closed mills; and

(c) what assistance the Centre will provide for reopening the mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Excluding mills considered fit to be scrapped, there were 52 cotton textile mills lying closed in the country at the end of January, 1972 affecting about 53, 528 workers. The statewise break up of these mills is as follows:-

Andhra Pradesh	5
Assam	1
Bihar	1
Gujarat	6
Kerala	3
Maharashtra	2
Mysore	1
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	12
Uttar Pradesh	3
West Bengal	13
Pondicherry	1
	52

(b) and (c) . The cases of closed mills are examined and action is initiated under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. When considered necessary, the management is taken over by Government and financial assistance for working capital, modernisation etc. is provided jointly by the National Taxtile Corporation and the State Governments/State Textile Corporations concerned.

Holding back by U.S. Government Supply of PL-480 cotton

125. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Government have decided to hold back the supply of cotton to India under PL-480;

(b) whether this would result in any serious shortages of cotton in India; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to meet the shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c) . The supply of cotton from U.S. under the P.L. 480 Agreement signed on 1.4.71 has been fully received. However, there have been no discussions with US on the supply of cotton under PL 480 agreement after the recent suspension of economic aid to India by U.S. Government.

Serious Power Crisis in Calcutta Industrial Area

126. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta industrial area is again threatened with a serious power crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of power in the area; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to meet the threatened crisis.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) to(c). No, Sir. Apart from the restrictions on some industrial consumers during peak load hours for providing spinning reserve in the system to mitigate the hardships likely to result from any forced shut-downs, no serious power crisis is anticipated in the Calcutta industrial area. With the commissioning of the Santaldih Power Station and

its associate transmission system expected next year, the position of Power supply in the Calcutta area is expected to improve further.

Cases pending in Delhi Courts

127. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in Delhi High Court and other Courts upto the 31st January, 1972; and

(b) the steps suggested to clear the pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) A statemnnt showing the number of cases pending in the Delhi High Court and other Courts on 31st December, 1971 is attached. Information regarding pendency on 31st January, 1972, is not readily available.

(b) The state authorities had been advised to take the following measures for the speedy disposal of arrears :

(i) The Judge strength should be increased to the extent necessary, taking into account the institutions and disposals and the volume of arrears pending disposal;

(ii) Vacancies in the High Courts should be filled without delay;

(iii) Whenever a serving Judge is diverted to other duties and is not likely to come back to the High Court within six months, an Additional or *ad hoc* Judge should be appointed in his place so that the work in the High Court does not suffer.

In pursuance of the above measures, the Judge strength of the various High Courts has been increased from 245 to 318 during the last five years.

A Committee of Judges was appointed in October, 1969 specifically to go into the problem of arrears in the High Courts and to suggest other remedial measures. The Committee's Report has just been received and it is under examination. Further measures for reducing arrears and for minimising delays in dispensing justice will be decided upon in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee.

The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure in 1908 in its 27th Report with a view to eliminating or minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reducing costs. The suggestions are under examination. The newly constituted Law Commission has also been requested to go into the question of further amendments in the C.P.C.

The Law Commission has also a made a number of recommendations for the amendment of procedural law in criminal matters. Most of them have been accepted by Government and a Bill for the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure is now before a select Committee of Parliament.

STATEMENT

The number of cases pending disposal in the various High Courts at the end of the year 1971.

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Pendency at the end of the year 1971
1.	Allahabad	71,722
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15,648
3.	Assam & Nagaland	5,305
4.	Bombay	39,296
5.	Calcutta	77,360
6.	Delhi	15,067
7.	Gujrat	13,906
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,544
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,605 (as at the end of June, 1971).
10.	Kerala	34,433
11.	Madhya Pradesh	17,401
12.	Madras	33,673
13.	Mysore	13,870
14.	Orissa	6,866
15.	Patna	29,422
16.	Punjab & Haryana	24,302
17.	Rajasthan	11,125

Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement

128. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is satisfied with the progress of trade under the trade agreement signed between India and U.S.S.R. for 1971-75;

(b) if so, whether all the commitments made in 1971 were fully met by the U.S.S.R; and

(c) whether India has urged the U.S.S.R. to increase the trade due to the non-supply of US aid to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) . (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of provisional trade data available (upto August 1971) the targets set for 1971 are expected to be implemented satisfactorily.

(c) Indo-Sovit trade has been developing satisfactorily and Government have under constant review the possibilities and potentialities of increasing its volume whenever an opportunity arises.

Concern of Planning Commission of slow Porgress of power projects

129. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has shown concern at the slow progress of power projects,

(b) if so, whether the planning commission is working out a multipronged approach to solve the power problem,

(c) whether it is based on power needs of different regions as a whole and not on the requirements and generation capacity of individual States, and

(d) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the creation of national power grid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The planning Commission, in their mid-term appraisal, have mentioned that due to slow progress of works and delay in the delivery of plant and equipment by the indigenous manufacturing units, an installed generating capacity of 21 2 million kW only is likely to be achieved as against the targetted capacity of 23 million KW at the end of the Fourth plan The Planning commission have advocated (as has the Ministry of Irrigation and Power), the following remedial measures for mitigating the likely power shortages

(i) Speeding up the construction of projects by effecting better coordination at all levels,

(ii) accelerating the integrated operation of regional grid net-works by speeding up the construction of inter-State transmission links and installation of regional load despach centres,

(iii) completing inter-State agreements for exchange of power and scheduling of planned outages of generating capacity on a regional basis, and

(iv) re-consituting the Centeral Electricity Authority as a full time body to undertake and discharge the above responsibilities at the Central level

The following measures are also suggested

(1) the early completion of investigations of projects intended for the next ten years to enable formulation of realistic project estimates,

(2) the drawing up of a programme of realistic construction schedules utilising modern techniques,

(3) the monitoring of the manufacture of plant and equipment and their delivery according to schedule, and

(4) Centre taking up construction and operation of major generation schemes and bulk transmission lines in each region and State power supply authorities buying their requirements from the central pool

(c) As per the recommendations of the National Development Council, the Fourth plan itself has been based on the regional concept of planning for power, according to which the choice of generation schemes have been based on the requirements of the region as a whole and not on the basis of requirements of any individual State

(d) The above recommended actions, it is expected, will lead to the creation of a National Power Grid

Sino-Indian Trade through Nepal

130 SHRI C T DHANDAPANI · SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ,

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Prese report in the *Times of India* (Ahmedabad Edition) dated the 22nd January, 1972 under the heading "Sino-Indian trade through Nepal".

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether China has agreed to the Nepalese suggestion for export/import trade with India through Nepal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORFIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) . (a) Government have seen the press Report about the statement said to have been made by the Nepalese Ambassador to India.

(b) and (c). The report relates to a personal opinion .

Placing of portraits and photos of Hindu Gods and Goddesses in Upper Class waiting room in Madras Central Railway Station

131. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH · Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether portraits and photos of Hindu Gods and Goddesses have been put up in the upper class waiting room of Madras Central Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the reasons for allowjng their display there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for supply of pre-cooked and pre-packed food in trains to passengers

132. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Railway proposes to launch a pilot project for supplying pre-cooked and pre-packed food in trains to passengers;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) how this will affect the working of the dining cars ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA · (a) Yes, on 3Up/4Dn Frontier Mail trains.

(b) The main features of the scheme are that food for service will be cooked and packed under hygienic conditions at convenient stations enroute for service to passengers at suitable timings. The type of meals to be served has been evolved having regard to the common taste and requisite food values. The service will be based on a system of advance orders, right from the time of reservation of accommodation till the completson of journey, thereby eliminating any chances of wastage of food.

(c) with the implementation of the Project the process of cooking and washing will be totally elimmated from the Dining Cars Consequently it is expected that a portion of the accommodation m the Dining Car could be released for passenger traffic and the remaining part will be utilised for storing pre-cooked and pre-packed meals and for service of snacks and beverages to passengers throughout the journey.

Construction of Howrah Bridge

133. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for speeding up construction of the second Howrah Bridge in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) There is no proposal for construction of any rail bridge across the Hooghly near Howrah.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Attaching of third class sleeper coaches with trains running from Mangalore to Madras

134. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether no third class sleeper coach for Delhi, Bombay or Howrah is attached with the trains running from Bangalore to Madras; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) One IIIrd class sleeper coach runs between Mangalore and Bombay Between Mangalore and Delhi, a composite 1st-cum-IIIrd class coach runs 5 days a week. No through coach runs between Mangalore and Howrah.

(b) Composite 1st-cum-IIIrd class coaches do not have IIIrd sleeper accommodation, and there is not adequate traffic for a full sleeper coach, hence no IIIrd sleeper coach runs between Mangalore and Delhi and Mangalore and Howrah.

Through trains from West Bengal Assam and Bihar to Bangla Desh

135. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to run through trains from West-Bengal, Assam and Bihar connecting important stations like Calcutta, Gauhati, Siliguri, Barauni and others with important cities and towns of Bangla Desh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up Jute Community between India and Bangla Desh

136. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI B. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a jute community between India and Bangla Desh to regulate the entire jute export of the two countries; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No such proposal has taken shape.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage to Railways in Gujarat State due to Indo-Pak War

137. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the total damage caused to the Railways in Gujarat State in the last Indo-Pak war; and

(b) the steps taken to repair the damage ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Minor damages to Rs. 30/- only were caused.

(b) Damages being minor were got repaired departmentally.

Effect of Maharashtra Power Famine on Gujarat

138. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat was greatly hit by Maharashtra power famine in February, 1972;

(b) if so, whether this unprecedented power famine has affected both industry and agriculture in Gujarat very seriously;

(c) whether the Gujarat Government have thrown all the blame on the Centre for its antipathy towards the issue; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Gujarat has been experiencing severe power shortage since end of December 1971 on account of availability of power from Tarapur Atomic Power Station located in Maharashtra to the extent of only 55 MW as against 206 MW normal supply. This has naturally affected power supply to industry, agriculture, etc. in Gujarat.

(c) and (d). At the request for assistance from Gujarat, Centre arranged for additional supply of duty-exempt furnace oil required for stepping up generation at Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station and have also arranged with the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore to spare power to Gujarat to the maximum extent possible. Gujarat State has appreciated the timely assistance arranged by Centre for mitigating the power shortage conditions.

Assault on Divisional Superintendent, New Delhi (Northern Railway)

139. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Divisional Superintendent Northern Railway was assaulted in his office in Paharganj, New Delhi, by a former Railway employee on the 1st February, 1972; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the culprit ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a). Yes.

(b) The Delhi Police have registered a case vide FIR No. 91 dated 1-2-1972 under section 307/506/353/332/186 IPC and 25 Arms Act and their investigations are still in progress. The accused was arrested and released on bail by the court.

सतना-रीवा-सिंगरोली रेलवे लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण

140. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्यप्रदेश में सतना रीवा-सिंगरोली रेल लाइन बिछाने हेतु कोई प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सर्वेक्षण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया): (क) और (ख). रीवा के रास्ते सतना से व्योहारी तक (कटनी-सिंगरोली नयी लाइन पर) बड़ी लाइन बनाने के लिए यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है। सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट सर्वेक्षण की स्वीकृति के लगभग एक वर्ष बाद उपलब्ध होगी।

Strength of Scheduled Castes Technical Staff in Handicrafts Boards

141. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of Scheduled Castes technical staff of all India Handicrafts Board;

(b) whether it is less than the reserved quota; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to complete the reserved quota of scheduled castes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). In the classificatjon of services of the All India Handicrafts Board, only one post of Deputy Director (Technology) has been declared as "Technical". This post is lying vacant and the UPSC nominee has been sent the offer. This post is not reserved for Scheduled Castes.

Financial Aid for Rajasthan Canal Project

142. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial aid so far given by the Central Government for the Rajasthan Canal Project;

(b) the estimated cost of the entire Project;

(c) the progress so far made in the execution of the project and how long it will take to complete it; and

(d) further financial aid to be provided by the Central Government for the completion of the work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURELL) : (a) Till the end of March, 1969, the Central Government had advanced Rs. 57 crores as Central loan Assistance for the construction of Rajasthan Canal Project. During the Fourth Plan, the Central Assistance to the States has been in the form of block grants/loans. However, an outlay of Rs 40 crores has been earmarked for the project, during the Plan. In addition, the following non-Plan assistance has also been/being given:-

1969-70	Rs. 3.2 crores
1971-72	Rs. 3.0 crores

(b) The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 207.67 crores (Stage-I Rs. 118.55 crores and Stage II Rs. 89.12 crores), excluding the share cost of Pong Dam, Harike headworks etc.

(c) Works under Stage-I are presently in porgress. The Feeder Canal of 214 KMS and 134 KMs out of 195 KMs of the Main Canal have already been completed. Over 50% of the distribution system has also been completed. The Stage-I of the Project is likely to be substantially completed by the end of the Fourth Plan (1973-74) and Stage-II in the subsequent Plan periods.

(d) Efforts are being made to provide further assistance, in addition to the Plan provision, for completing Stage-I of the Project and carrying out the preliminary works pertaing to Stage-II.

Reduction in Engineering Export Benefits

143. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minjster of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased te state :

(a) whether the engineering export benefits such as drawback, import entitlement, cash assistance have been suddenly reduced in certain cases without any prior notice; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such changes and their effect on the exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There has been no reduction in cash compensatory support. Import replenishment has been reduced only in the case of watches and reduction in draw back rates also affects only two items *viz.* bicykes and parts and stainless steel products.

(b) Import replenishment is based on actual import content. Whenever there is a change due to indigenous availability, import replenishment rates are suitably modified. Similarly, drawback rates vary with every change in c. i. f. prices of the imported material and import substitution.

Exports are not likely to be adversely affected due to these changes.

Underground Railway

144. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by *Hindustan Standrrd, Calcutta* in its issue dated the 27th August, 1971 (page 7) entitled "U Rail work not to start before 1973"; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Assessment made in the Report appears reasonable.

Value of Exports and imports

145. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the value of exports to and import from Cuba, North Vietnam, and South Vietnam yearwise, from 1968-69 to 1970-71?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Value in Rs.Lakhs.

Country	Year	Exports	Imports
Cuba	1968-69	Negl.	—
	1969-70	1	—
	1970-71	16	Negl.
Repulic of Vietnam	1968-69	65	Negl.
	1969-70	97	Negl.
	1970-71	268	Negl.
Democratic Republic	1968-69	—	Negl.
of Vietnam	1969-70	Negl.	Negl.
	1970-71	7	Negl.

Electricity Tariff Charged by public sector and private Sector Electricity Undertakings

146. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the average rates of electricity tariff charged by the public Sector and the Private Sector Electricity Undertakings separately in each State for each category of consumers, namely, small industry, medium industry, large industry and very large industry;

(b) whether the tariff rates of the West Bengal State Electricity Board and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation are much higher in the case of the small industry ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) The average electricity rates for small, medium large and very large industries charged by the State Electricity Boards and some important licensees are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1406/72]

(b) and (c). The rates charged by West Bengal State Electricity Board and Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation are not higher than those charged by State/areas like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu where power is obtained from Thermal Stations.

Kenyan Minister's visit to New Delhi regarding tea Exports

148. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Robert J. Ouke, a Minister from Kenya recently visited New Delhi ;

(b) whether there were discussions between him and Dr. Ouke about export of tea; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) Dr Robert J Ouke, the Minister for Common Market and Fconomic Affairs in East African Community during hig visit to India m February, 1972 discussed the possibilities of commercial, economic and technical cooperation between India and the countries of the East African Community No substantive discussions were held regarding tea exports

Irregular Supply of Wogons to Mine owners in Orissa

149 SHRI R R SINGH DEO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether complaints have been received from mine owners in Orissa that due to irregular supply of wagons chrome, iron and other ore exports have been hampered , and

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry m the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Some complaints were received ab it inadequate despatch of iron ore n igane c ore and chrome ore from railheasd to Ports

(b) This Ministry is not aware of any actual shortfall in export of ores for inadequate stock at the Ports There had however, been some shortfalf m transport of iron ore to Paradip and Calcutta Ports due to various dislocations in the Eastern Sector on account of various anti-social activities, cyclone in coastal areas and heavy Defence moves Complaints for movements of chrome ore and manganese ore had been mostly due to heavy bunching of demand just ahead of the arrival of ships instead of building up sufficient stock in time However, special efforts are always made to supply wagons to meet shipping commitments of exporters Movement of manganese ore for export from Orissa had been more this year as compared to last year.

Construction of Banaspati-Jakhpura Railway Line

150. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has since cleared the construction of Banaspati-Jakhpura Railway line , and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be taken up

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) No proposal for construction of this line can be submitted for consideration of the Planning Commission, till such time as the Report of the Study Group appointed by the Government for development of Malangtoli desposits, is available

Memorandum from Members of Parliament regarding the reduction of time taken by Utkal Express

151 SHRI R R SINGH DEO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted to him by Members of Parliament from Orissa regarding the time taken by Utkal Express ,

(b) whether he had given any assurance to Members of Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal that the time taken by Utkal Express at present could be reduced by the five to six hours if the train would start from Nizamuddin , and

(c) the time by which Utkal Express will be changed into a daily train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) . (a) Yes. (b) No

(c) Certain works are on hand to develop capacity on Central Railway sections. The increase in frequency will be considered when these works are completed.

Production of Raw Rubber

152 SHRI C M STEPHEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be

pleased to state

(a) the quantity of rubber required by the tyre factories and the other manufacturing units of rubber products and the quantity of surplus production in rubber in 1971-72 ,

(b) the difference between the notified floor price and the market price and the steps, if any, taken by Government to bridge the gap , and

(c) the total quantity of purchase of rubber at the notified price according to the accounts of the industrial units, the State Trading Corporation and the co-operative Societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) During 1971-72 the consumption of natural rubber of tyre and non-tyre manufacturing factories is estimated at 96,500 M Tonnes The carry over stock at the end of March, 1972 is estimated at 44,000 M Tonnes

(b) There is no difference between the notified prices and reported market prices of higher grades of rubber like RMA 1 and 2, Pale latex crepes and concentrated lates However, there is difference in the notified prices and market prices in the case of lower grades of sheet rubber like RMA 3, 4 and 5 and Estate Brown Crepes The average difference varried from Rs 45 to Rs 60 per 100 kgs for lower grade sheet rubber as on the 7th March, 1972 The following steps have been taken to ensure the availability of notified prices to the growers -

(i) The State Trading Corporation entered rubber market in October, 1970 and lifted rubber at notified prices from small growers Till the 4th March, 1972, the STC purchased 17,924 M Tonnes of rubber

(ii) In December, 1971, Government of Kerala were given a loan of Rs 2 5 crores for rubber purchase operation and two instalments of Rs. 50 lakhs each have been released. 670 M Tonnes of natural rubber was purchased by that Government upto March 4, 1972 The State Trading Corporation and Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation are purchasing rubber from small growers through Co-operative Societies and other Societies dealing in rubber

(iii) The Ministry of Foreign Trade convened two meetings of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Units—Tyre and non-tyre manufacturing units - to impress upon the industry the need to lift larger quantity of rubber to allow relief to the small growers It was agreed that the tyre units and M/s Batas Company non-tyre units should maintain 3 5 months stock of natural rubber in their godowns and pipelines while other non-tyre rubber goods manufacturers should maintain 2 5 months stock

(iv) Government is also exploring possibilities of exporting natural rubber

(c) As a result of inspections made by the Rubber Board of purchases of rubber showed that the manufacturers and dealers have generally purchased rubber at notified prices Very few instances violations have come across and severe action has been taken against the concerned persons

Steps to safeguard Jute exports to U.S.A.

153 SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to reports indicating that the United States is threatening to retaliate against India by stopping jute imports ,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to safeguard our jute exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) Government are not aware of any such threat.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Dieselisation of Mangalore-Olavakkot Section (Southern Railway)

154. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of trains running with Diesel Engines on Mangalore-Olavakkot broad gauge line in Kerala; and

(b) when the Railways propose to dieselise all the Express and important goods trains on this route ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). Three Mail/Express trains and a number of goods trains run on the Olavakkot-Shoranur-Cochin Harbour section with diesel locos. More trains are programmed to be dieselised in Kerala during the 4th Plan as part of a phased programme for dieselisation. The allotment of diesel locomotives will depend upon their availability and the relative operating priorities for the various sections/Railways.

Amendment to Minority Rights

155. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he made some statements in Kerala on the minority rights guaranteed by the Constitution;

(b) if so, the gists thereof;

(c) whether Government have received representations from Kerala on this issue; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The gist of the statement is as under :-

> "The Constitution has guaranteed the minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Some minority institutions are misusing this protection by refusing to subject themselves to the regulatory discipline imposed by the State as part of the educational policy of the Government. This will have to be looked into."

(c) No representation in the matter has been received from Kerala in the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(d) Does not arise.

Tea Corporation

156. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 202 on the 16th November, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the Tea Corporation has since been registered;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of its constitution; and

(c) whether the employees of the Tea Board will get any benefit as a result of this development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. has been registered as a Public Sector company on 21.12.1971 at Calcutta. It will be managed by a Board of Directors of whom 3 will be non-officials and 6 will be officials. This Corporation will undertake commercial operations mainly for marketing of tea in India and abroad and is conceived to benefit the tea industry and increase export earnings.

(c) Does not arise.

London Tea Centre

157. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the London Tea Centre, London, run by the Tea Board, is facing heavy losses;

(b) if so, the extent of loss during the last three years and the amount spent on its decoration; and

(c) the steps being taken to cope with the losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Tea Centre has been set up in London as an effective medium of tea promotion in U.K. The expenditure in running this Centre during the last 3 year exceeds the sale recoveries. The details of the excess expenditure over sales and the amount spent on decoration during the last 3 years are as under :

Year	*Excess expenditure over sales*	*Amount spent on decoration*
1968-69	Rs. 5.33 lakhs	Nil
1969-70	Rs. 3.93 lakhs	Rs 945/-
1970-71	Rs. 7.07 lakhs	Rs. 7320/-

(c) A proposal towards better management of Tea Centre is under consideration.

Use of Tea Board's Vehicles by Foreign Trade Officials

158. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tea Board's vehicles in Delhi are used by the Officers of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, whether they are entitled to use them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; but occasionally for official use when Ministry's staff cars are not easily available.

Representation from Tea Board Employees Association, Delhi

159. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any representation dated the 27th December, 1971 has been received from the Tea Board Employees Association, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main points raised in the representation are :

(1) Transfer of 2 Inspectors from the Tea Board's Regional Office in Delhi to Tea Bars/Buffets in Delhi.

(2) Vacant posts of demonstrators in various Tea Bars/Buffets may be filled by promoting attenders already officiating as demonstrators.

(3) The post of Head Clerk, Upper Division Clerk and Stenographer Grade III may be retransferred from Calcutta to Delhi and two more posts of Upper Division Clerks may be created in Delhi considering the work load in the zone.

(4) The House Rent Allowance may be enhanced from 15% to 30% on par with other undertakings.

(5) Staff quarters may be purchased by the Tea Board and allotted to employees.

These have been considered, but it has not been possible to accept the demands.

Investment of capital in foreign countries by Indian Industrialists

160. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Indian Industrialists are investing capital to set up plants and factories outside the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government are checking them from investing capital in foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Requests for setting up industrial joint ventures abroad are recieved from Indian Industrialists. Since the joint ventures are a means of promoting exports and securing trade expansion these requests are considered on their merits. The approvals from the Government are granted if the proposals are in conformity with the guidelines governing Indian participation These guidlines provide that Indian participation shall normally be minority participation, that equity capital shall be met through export of indigenous plant and machinery and equipment, that there shall be no cash remittance to meet equity etc. Thus, Indian investment in the joint ventures abroad is regulated to subserve exports interests.

Tariff Commision Report on Jute Goods Prices

161. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tariff Commission Report on prices of jute goods has since been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, its broad recommendations and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House and, if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Commission's Report along with Government's decision will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the final decisions have been taken on the Report.

Value of Import Licences for Acreylic Plastic Sheets

162. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of import licences for Acreylic Plastic Sheets issued during 1971-72 and the names of firms to whom these licences were issued;

(b) how many indigenous manufacturers of Acreylic Plastic Sheets were refused licences for import of scrap raw material during 1971-72;

(c) whether some of these indigenous manufacturers stopped production due to shortage and non-availability of raw material; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to encourage production of Plastic Sheets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) In many cases consolidated licences are issued to actual users for the import of a large number of itemes within the overall value of a licence. In such cases it is not possible to seggregate the value of any specific single item, such as acreylic plastic sheets.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Broad Gauge Lines for North Eastern Railway

163. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have decided to convert metre gauge lines of North Eastern Railway into broad gauge lines; and

(b) if so, the contemplated time they will take to complete the conversion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Conversion of the metre gauge section bet-

ween Barabanki and Samastipur *via* Muzaffarpur on the North Eastern Railway into broad gauge is under active consideration.

(b) The conversion work will be completed in a period of six years from the time it is sanctioned.

Visit of Dutch expert on Floods and Cyclones in Orissa

164. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Dutch expert on floods and cyclones has been invited to visit Orissa to study the problem of cyclones in the Eastern coastal areas; and

(b) if so, when he will visit Orissa and when he is likely to submit his report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Dr. H. A. Ferguson, Director, Delta Project, Netherlands whose services had been obtained to assist the Technical Expert Committee to evolve suitable measures against tidal floods, constituted by the Government of Orissa, inspected the problem areas in the Orissa State between 15th and 20th February, 1972. His report is expected shortly.

Embezzlement of Government cash by Parcel Staff, Meerut City Station

165. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1270 or the 23rd November, 1971 regarding embezzlement of Government cash by the percel staff of Meerut City Station, Northern Railway and state :

(a) whether the report in this case has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Ye .

(b) Of the two Parcal Clerks involved, one has been punished by imposing the penalty of withholding of his increment for a period of one year with cumulative effect. In the case of the other Parcel Clerk, his statement of defence against the proposed penalty is currently under the consideration of the competent authority.

Linking of Ganga with Cauvery

166. SHRI P. R SHENOY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the progress so far made in the proposed project for linking river Ganga with river Cauvery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) : The river Ganga carries large volumes of water during the monsoon period near Patna which cannot be put to beneficial use in the basin itself. At the same time, areas in South Bihar and parts of Western and Southern India have great need for irrigation. Further, the flows in the rivers in these areas are very variable.

Preliminary office studies carried out in the Central Water and Power Commission Show that some waters of the Ganga could be transferred by combination of pumped and gravity canals, making use of natural water courses and existing or proposed reservoire whereever practicable. Such an integrated National Grid is also expected to provide advantages for stabilisation of drinking water supplies and provide a very useful navigation link.

In the case of very large projects involving works which have not been done before in the country, it is essential, before embarking on a detailed investigation, to obtain a second opinion from experts who are acquainted with simular problems alsewhere. A team of U. N. experts visited India in this connection in December, 1971. They are currently on a second visit.

Railway line between Mangalore and Bombay

167. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the aspect of national defence along the west coast of our country will also be taken into consideration while deciding upon the feasibility of putting up Railway line between Mangalore and Bombay for which survey is going on at present ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Though the survey undertaken for the line from Mangalore to Apta (Apta being already connected to Bombay), is not from strategic considerations, defence needs, if any, will be duly taken note of during the survey.

Proposals for Introduction of New Passenger or Express Trains from Patna to Dhanbad Ranchi and Jomshedpur

168. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration to introduce new Passenger or Express trains between Patna and Dhanbad, Patna and Ranchi and Patna and Jemshedpur, starting in the mornning and reaching in the evening; and

(b) if so, when the decisions thereon are likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) ; (a) Only a proposal for introduction of Patna-Dhanbad train is under consideration. At present there is no capacity on Dhanbad. Gaya section. Certain works are on hand for increasing the line capacity.

(b) Decision regarding the running of Patna-Dhanbad train will be taken after completion of these works.

Progress of Bark Dam Project

169. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made on Bark Dam Project;

(b) whether location of the foundation of the project has been decided; and

(c) if not, when it will be decided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c) The project report for a multi-purpose dam at Naraindher site on the Bark river had been prepared, but the construction of the dam at this site would have resulted in submersion of agricultural land in Manipur and also large scale displacement of people. Therefore, an aletrnative site at Bhubandhar, upstream of Nariandhar, where the dam would submerge comparatively smaller area in Manipur was selected. The investigations at this site have been mostly completed and a preliminary report has been prepared. A decision on the project is to be taken by the State Government of Assam after discussing the proposals at the new site with the State Government of Manipur.

Findings of Enquiry into collision of Trains at Panskura Station (South Eastern Railway)

170. SHRI RAJEDO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether provisional findigs of the enquiry into collision of trains at Panskura Station of the South-Eastern Railway on December 5, 1971 have been received; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OE RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes. According to the provisional finding of the Addional Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Eastern Circle, Calcutta, who held his statutory enquiry into his accident, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

Rate of Electricity in Uttar Pradesh

171. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindaloo plant at Renukoot in Uttar Paradesh is seeking Central intervention for reduction in the rate of electricity consumed by it; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. have approached Central Government for assistance in solving some of the problems faced by them in regard to supply of electricity for their plant in Uttar Pradesh. These include power supply for expansion programme from 80,000 tonnes to 120,000 tonnes reasonable rate for power supply drawn in an emergency from the Uttar Pradesh Grid and the exemption of duty levied on power generation at their captive plant at Renusagar. These matters are under examination in consultation with the Uttar Pradesh Government.

New Railway Lines in Kerala

172. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the Railway lines surveyed in the State of Kerala with a view to converting metre gauge into broad gauge so far;

(b) the metre gauge lines proposed to be converted into broad gauge line in the State during the financial year 1972-73; and

(c) the priorities fixed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Metre Gauge section to Broad Gauge have been completed and the conversion also sanctioned. No other lines in Kerala have been surveyed for conversion and hence the fixation of any priority in this regard does not arise.

Production of Natural Ruber

173. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the production of natural rubber during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, how much of it can be utilised for export purposes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Production of natural rubber during 1972-73 is estimated at 1,13,000 tonnes.

(b) The Markets for natural rubber in foreign countries are being explored by the State Trading Corporation. It is too early to indicate the quantity of natural rubber available for export.

Trade Agreement with Rumania for importing Fertilizers

174. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any trade agreement with Rumania for importing more fertilizers; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Government have signed an Indo-Rumanian Trade Protocol for the year 1972 which also provides for the import of fertilizers into India. Contracts for supplies against the 1972 Trade Protocol, are yet to be finalised by the MMTC.

Taking over Cashew Factories in Kerala

175. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cashew factories taken over by the State and Central Government agencies since July, 1971 in Kerala;

(b) the numbers of cashew factories under examination now and by what time they will be reopened; and

(c) the steps contemplated to step furthur closure of these factories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) A statement is being placed on the Table of the House

(b) Three, they will be taken over during March, 1972

(c) The Government of India is taking appropriate steps in consultation with the Government of Kerala Cashew Corporation of India is taking steps to ensure maximum availability of raw cashewnuts from all sources

STATEMENT

Cashew factories taken oves by the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation with Kerala State Government Assistance since July, 1971

1	Ayathil	M/s Cashew & Spices Export Corporation, Ayathil
2	Nooranad	M/s Walters Trading Co , Quilon
3	Puthoor	M/s Hindustan Cashew Products (P) Ltd Quilon
4	Kilimanoor	Jupiter Cashew Co Quilon
5	Irinjalakhuda	Delicious Cashew Co , Irinjalakhuda
6	Edamulackal	M/s Ramsons & Co Quilon
7	Chathannor	Shri T Badrudin Musaliar, Kandamchalil House, Kilikolloor, Quilon-4
8	Tellicherry	M/s United Timber & Cashew Products (P) Ltd , Tellicherry
9	Bharmkkavu	M/s Musaliar Industries (P) Ltd , Quilon
10	Chittumala	M/s Indian Cashew Companp, Quilon

Cashew factories taken over by the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation since July, 1971 with Central Government assistance

1	Athmed	M/s Asan Cashew Factory
2	Kannanallur	N A N R Cashew Factory
3	Meikone	K M K Cashew Factory
4	Ezhukone	M/s Musaliar Industries (P) Ltd
5.	Elampalloor	K M K Cashew Factory
6	Paalkulangara	M P G Head Office
7.	Nedumpaikulam	S V Cashew Factory

Opening of New Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

176 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Central Government to open a new bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum,

(b) if so, the time by which it will be finalised, and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLIUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) A proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala to set up a Bench of the Kerala High Court of Trivandrum

(b) Section 51 (2) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 under which the Bench has been proposed requires consultation with the Chief Justice of the high Court

and the Governor. The Chief Justice and Governor have been addressed for their views and the matter will be further considered after their views are received

(c) The Government of India have not been furnished with any estimate of the expenditure likely to be involved in the proposal

Progress of projects under construction for utilisation of waters available after expiry of Indo-Pak Treaty

177 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the progress of the projects which are construction at present for utilisation of the additional waters available to India after the expiry of the Indo-Pak Treaty on Indus waters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWR (SHRI B N KUREEL) A statement giving the required information is attached

Statement

Progress of Project under construction for Utilisation of Waters Available after Expir of Indo Pak Treaty

Name of Project	*Item of Work*	*Progress*	*REMARKS*
1	2	3	4
Storage Dam at Pong on river Beas	(i) Excavation (ii) Fill placement of the Dam	Almost completed 51%	As per approved schedule, Pong Dam is scheduled to be be completed by June, 1973 and the first Unit of Power Plant to be commissioned by December 1974 and the remaining power units is scheduled to be commissioned thereafter
Beas Sutlej Link Project	*Excavation* (i) Spillway (ii) Pandoh Dam (iii) Pandoh Baggi Tunnel (iv) Sundarnagar Hydel Channel (v) Sundarnagar Sutlej Tunnel (vi) Excavation of Dehar Power Plant *Concreting* (i) Diversion Tunnel (ii) Final concreting of Pandoh Baggi Tunnel (iii) Final concreting of Sundarnagar Sutlej Tunnel	 88% 12% 77% 16% 62% Completed Completed 25% 8%	As per approved schedule diversion of Beas waters into Sutlej is expected by December 1973, commissioning of first power unit by March 1974 and the remaining units thereafter
Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-I	*Rajasthan Feeder* (i) Earthwork (ii) Lining *Rajasthan Main Canal* (i) Earthwork (ii) Lining *Distribution System* Earthwork	 Completed Completed 93 7% 69 32% 50 69%	Rajasthan Canal (Stage I) is scheduled to be substantially completed by 1973-74 and Stage-II thereafter

Compulsory Voting in Elections

178. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in our country high officers and rich persons do not exercise their franchise;

(b) whether in some countries of the world it is compulsory for all voters to cast their votes; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to make voting compulsory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) The expressions "high officers" and "rich persons" are vague. However, there appears to be no reason for coming to any such conclusion with regard to any section of the public.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of Power Generating Project in Territory of Nepal

179. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA : Will the the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a power generating project is proposed to be set up under Indo-Nepal collaboration in the territory of Nepal near the districts of Bahraich and Kherilakhirpur (Uttar Pradesh) on river Kauriala; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A Hydro-electric power generating project with a capacity of about 1 million KW is being proposed by Nepal for utilising the power potential of River Karnali. Proposals in respect of technical features as well as collaboration etc., are understood to be under formulation.

New Railway Track between Bichia and Kauriyalaghat (North Eastern Railway)

180. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the construction of Railway track between Railway stations Bichia and Kauriyalaghat over the barrage constructed under the Sharda Sahayak Project in District Bahraich and Kherlakhimpur (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) whether the laying of Railway track will be completed by the end of the current financial year; and

(c) if not, the main obstacles in its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHIYA) : (a) to (c). Engineering and traffic surveys for a metre gauge rail link between Katarnianghat (near Bichia) and Kauriyalaghat have been completed and the report is under examination. A decision on the construction of this rail link is likely to be taken shortly.

Property Stolen from Mughalsarai Marshalling Yard

181. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of property stolen from the Mughalsarai Marshalling Yard during 1971-72 and how it compares with that of the property stolen in 1970-71; and

(b) whether the campaign launched to stop pilferages at the yard is proposed to be further intensified and, if so, in what way ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The value of the property stolen from Mughalsarai Marshalling Yard during 1971-72 (upto February) was Rs. 75,365/- as compared to the property worth Rs. 73,113/- stolen in 1970-71.

(b) The campaign launched to stop thefts and pilferages in Mughalsarai Yard has already been intensified from the 26th

January, 1972, by tightening up patrolling by R.P.F. personnel and seeking help of the State Government and representatives of Labour Unions in tracing/liquidating gangs of culprits and receivers of stolen property indulging in thefts and pilferages from the Yard.

Common Market for India, Pakistan, Bangla Desh, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, Burma and Ceylon

182. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Common Market on the pattern of European Common Market for India, Pakistan, Bangla Desh, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, Burma and Ceylon; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof and at what stage it stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Asia 72 Trade Fare

183. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be plased to state :

(a) whether an Asia 72 Trade Fair is being organised by his Ministry;

(b) if so, where it will be held and which countries have been invited to participate therein; and

(c) what will be the theme and particulars of the Indian exhibits thereat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fair will be held at the Exhibition Grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi. Invitations have been extended to all member countries of United Nations having diplomatic/trade relations with India to participate in the Fair.

(c) The theme of the Fair is 'Peace & Progress for Asia through Economic Co-operation'. India's Theme Pavilion will present through audiovisual projection the achievements of India in the various fields.

Railway Line from Kanyakumari to Bombay

184. SHRI K. GOPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to lay a proposal to lay a line from Kanyakumari to Bombay; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Construction of the Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin-Trivandrum B.G. rail link is under active consideration, and conversion of the Trivandrum-Ernakulam M.G. section to B.G. is already in progress. Ernakulam and Mangalore are already connected by B.G. Survey for the remaining portion for a B.G. line from Mangalore to Apta (near Bombay) is already in progress. Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of the survey become known.

Tariff Commission's Report on price and supply of yarn

185. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for Government's inability to release the report of Tariff Commission on the price and supply of yarn, which was submitted to them during June, 1971; and

(b) the time by which the report is likely to be released ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the Tariff Commission's report on viscose/acetate filament yarn. The Commission's report was received by the Government in April, 1970. The Government's view on the various

recommendations made in the report are being finalised and it is expected that the final decision will be announced soon

Indo-Iran Trade Agreement

186 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether any Trade Delegation from Iran visited India during September, 1971, and

(b) whether any trade agreement between the two countries has been reached recently and if so, the contents thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) A Trade Agreement between India and Iran was concluded on March 11, 1964, which has beed extended from time to time It was last extended up to March 10, 1972 The question of extending the Trade Agreement further will be considered in consultation with the Government of Iran A copy of the Agreement has already been placed in the Parliament Library

Decline in employment in Jute and Tea Industries

187 SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Reserve Bank Bulletin Report on Employment in Indian factories published in Agust 1971, where in it was stated that since 1951, employment in jute and tea industries had been declining and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A, C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir The report has appeared in the July, 1971 issue of the Reserve Bank Bulletin

(b) An agreement reached between workers and the tea industry in West Bengal in September 1969 envisages fresh employment of 7000 workers in tea industry in West Bengal over and above the number of permanent roll as on 1st January 1969. A similar agreement reached in Assam in October 1969 envisages additional employment of 15000 workers by 31st March 1972 In the jute industry there is no scope for larger employment potential in the existing industry A proposal is, however under consideration for the establishment of new jute mills in some of the industrially backward jute growing states When this takes final shape, there will be larger employment

Dispute between Haryana and Punjab Government over nomination of judges to Punjab and Haryana High Court

188 SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a dispute between Haryana and Punjab over the issue of nomination of four judges to the Punjab and Haryana High Court and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Compensation paid by Northeast Frontier Railway for pilferage of goods in transit

189 SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the amount of compensation paid by North East Frontier Railway for pilferage of goods in transit to various parties in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and U P during 1970 aad 1971,

(b) the improvement recorded in this field subsequent to the steps announced by him in his budget speech,

(c) whether Railway Employees have been found to be involved in such pilferage and if so, the extent of their involvements during 1970 and 1971, and

(d) whether Government are aware of the existence of some gangs who in collusion with railway employees have been claiming compensation from Railway on various pretexts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The amounts of compensation paid by North-east Frontier Railway to various parties in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar during 1970 and 1971 for pilferage were Rs 72,66 lakhs and Rs 90 31 lakhs respectively U, P is not served by Northeast Frontier Railway

(b) In spite of various steps taken, improvement could not be effected on the Northeast Frontier Railway due to abnormal detentions to wagons caused by strike at Barauni in April, 1971 and serious breaches and floods in West Bengal and Bihar in July to September, 1971 An All India compaign has been launched on 26th January, 1972 to prevent thefts and pilferages Various measures taken by the Railways in this direction include formation of Committees of State Government Olficers Railway Officers, and trade union representatives at the State level Similar Committees comprising of representatives of the official side and the workers employed in the important units of operation have also been formed These Committees are intended to enlist the cooperation of railway staff for combating thefts and pilferages and to provide information aud suggest measures for their effective prevention The results of this drive in the form of reduction in the number and amount of claims paid can, however, be assessed only after some time as claims are preferred upto six months from the date of booking

(c) Yes The number of Railway employees involved in cases of pilferages of goods on Northeast Frontier Railway was 74 in 1970 and 85 in 1971

(d) No

Cardamom Replanting Finance Scheme

190 SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the extent of utilisation of Cardamom Replanting Finance Scheme during the past three years and

(b) The number of licenes granted under the scheme for streamlinig the marketing methods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) The extent Utilisation of Cardamom Replanting Finance Scheme during the past three years as under —

Year	No, of loanees to whom loan has been given	Acreage covered	Amount of loan disbursed by the Cardamom Board
			Rs,
1969-70	12	117	70,200
1970-71	32	238	1,75 800*
1971-72	28 (first instalment)	187	1,58,250
(29-2-1972)	7 (second instalment)	60	

*This includes also the second instalment of loan to previous year's loanees

(b) The following are the licences and certificates granted to auctioneers, brokers and dealers·—

Year	Auctioneers	Brokers	Dealers
1968-69	53	84	763
1969-70	45	125	1046
1970-71	54	109	993
1971-72 (6-3-72)	45	80	895

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported hijacking of an International Plane from Delhi Airport

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) I call the attention of the Hon Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "Reported hijacking of an international plane immediately after its departure from Delhi Airport on the 22nd February, 1972 and steps taken by the Government to tighten the security measures at the Airport"

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) A Lufthansa Boeing 747 aircraft on a scheduled flight from Tokyo to Frankfurt arrived at Palam from Tokyo *via* Hongkong and Bangkok at 2359 hrs on February 21, 1972 with 130 passengers and a crew of 15 Six passengers disembarked at Palam while 48 joined the flight, including 3 Oman nationals All the passengers boarding the aircraft at Palam were frisked and their hand baggage searched by the security staff at the airport

The aircraft departed from Delhi at 01 08 hrs IST for Athens and reported its position over *Lankaransar* which is within Indian territory at 01 39 hrs Subsequently, at 02 09 hrs a message was received from the aircraft as follows

> "I repeat will not answer again The aircraft LH-649 from New Delhi is now in control of victorious Jeddah New Captain Yousaf Alsin"

The aircraft landed at Aden at 06 30 hrs. local time (09 00 hrs IST) and information to this effect was received by the Lufthansa office in Delhi at about 10 00 hrs IST on February 22, 1972 According to the Station Manager, Lufthansa Airlines, Delhi, the Captain of the plane revealed at Frankfurt after release that the aircraft was hijacked by five Palestinian guerillas who used hand-grenades and pistols and had brought on board a large quantity of explosives According to him, one guerilla had embarked at Hongkong and another at Bangkok and three at Delhi *Prima facie* it appears that the hijackers had brought the explosives and fire-arms on board at a station earlier than Delhi Enquiries made so far do not show that there was any lapse on the part of the security authorities at Palam Airport Information regarding the incident was communicated telegraphically to the International Civil Aviation Organisation as also to the aeronautical authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany Security measures continue to be enforced at all on airports

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Has the hon Minister of Civil Aviation taken note of the fact that the hijacking of the Lufthansa Boeing 747 Jumbo Jet on 22 February, 1972 after leaving Palam is not just an isolated event ? Early last year an aircraft leaving Kashmir was hijacked to Lahore and was unceremoniously burnt to ashes The hijacking on 22 February, 1972 was the repetition of the same tragedy on a bigger scale

The failure to make adequate security arrangements is again not the failure of the Government for the first time In this very House the late Shri Nath Pai had moved an adjournment motion to censure the security arrangements by the Government when the notorious smuggler Walcott had made a vain effort to escape with the help of an aircraft Is the Government aware that the security problem arising out of hijacking cannot be treated merely as an administrative problem but political motivations of the hijackers are also to be taken note of ? Has the Government taken note of the reported motivation of the Arab Commandos who hijacked the Jumbo Jet on 22 February, 1972 ? Were the Arab Commandos responsible for hijacking, aiming simultaneously at the Government of West Germany and Egypt, the former because it had extended financial credit to Israel and the latter because it was trying the alleged murderers of the Jordanian Premier ?

Are any steps devised to seek international co-operation to prevent acts of hijacking ? Does the Government propose

stern action against any group or individual that hijacks on aircraft or a Government which directly or indirectly lends support to such hijackers as a deterrent ? Since hijackers were able to rush to the aircraft evading security check and since explosives were found in the aircraft, how far practices of corruption and bribery in the airport administration were responsible for the tragedy ?

During the Chinese aggression of 1962 through bribes to the authorities concerned bags containing saw dust and sand had replaced some ammunition bags. In this case of hijacking ordinary baggage seems to be replaced by explosives. Has an investigation been made of these facts ? What are the results of such investigation ?

The routine failures of the airport administration and its inefficiency only cause delay to the commuters and persons like me only miss the meetings of the Consultative Committees of Parliament. However, failures in the security arrangements keeps a sword of insecurity of life hanging on the heads of the commuters. Does the Government propose to avoid such insecurity in the future ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The hon. Member has made a number of comments. This question of hijacking is an international menace. It is not only here, but all the world over it has taken place, and it has become a menace to civilised and organised air transport. The motivations of hijacking are as varied as the hijacking incidents themselves. It is impossible to lay down any motives ; some are political, some are financial, some are different.

He has been rather uncharitable to our airport authorities, because, as I have said in my statement, we checked again and have ensured that, in fact, these three people who boarded from Delhi were fully searched and checked. Therefore, I have said that *prima facie* it appears that this ammunition was brought on board at an earlier station, where perhaps the checks were not stringent. I would like to say that no country has been able to evolve a hundred per cent hijacker-proof system. Even in so advanced and affluent a country like the United States, every month or almost every week you find such incidents. Therefore, what we can do is to strengthen the arrangements which we are doing.

He mentioned at the end of his statement this question of passenger convenience. In a way the two things are contradictory, because the more stringent the checks the more inconvenience is caused to the passenengers. We have got to balance in a rational and logical manner the convenience of the passengers and the requirements of security checks. I can assure the hon. Member and the House that we are fully aware of this problem. We have already instituted certain checks of various type and we will continue to strengthen them wherever and whenever possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I asked whether any concrete measures are being taken to ensure international co-operation to avoid such hijacking.

Further, let me make it clear that I am not at all uncharitable to the authorities of the airport. I cannot be uncharitable to any one. What I did was to pose this question. During the Chinese aggression, concert evidence was available that ammunition bags and packages were replaced by sand and sawdust, and as a result of that, there was failure in defence arrangements. It is possible that such things may have happened. He has only said that there is a *prima facie* case. He has not said that he has undertaken rigorous investigation.

DR. KARAN SINGH : On the question of international co-operation, there are two bodies, the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the International Air Transport Association. One is the airlines organisation, and the other is the ground airports organisation. In both of these the question of hijacking has received very careful attention over the last four or five years. Our representatives have attended these conferences. I personally attended the ICAO conference, and the international community is seized of it. The IATA is, in fact, sending round a team of officials from their head-quarters all over the world to check upon security arrangements, and just a week age we got a letter from the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammerksjoeld, saying that he was going to send a team

[Dr. Karan Singh]

here also. We are glad because we are certainly want to know if there are any weeknesses in our organisation.

As far as this question of bribery and corruption is concerned, as far as I am aware, our enquiries reveal that there is no such element at least in this particular incident, But we are being very vigilant within the realms of what is feasible and possible.

12.10 hrs.

RE. INTERRUPTIONS DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I want to bring to your notice and to the notice of the hon. House the incident which occurred yesterday when the hon. Presidcnt was addressing the joint session of Parliament. The incident was so unseemly, I do not want to use any stronger word. With all my respect to the hon. Members, I would like to say, the incident which occurred yesterday was so undignified and unseemly that the entire country has taken note of it. I was looking at your face, Sir, and though you were enjoying the fun, I could realise how wounded your feelings were. Therefore, as a matter of grace if the House does not want to take note of it or you do not want to take note of it, still, in view of the fact that the entire country has taken note of this incident, I would like to get your advice. Members will be benefited by your advice in this matter, because we feel that the incident, was so undignified and so unseemly that it should be taken note of. Last year, you were good enough to appoint a committee to go into this problem. I hope you would kindly agree to refer this incident also to the committee. I hope the committee will look into this incident and submit the report and perhaps the House will take note of it.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has raised this question. I had some-thing in my mind also and I was thinking over it since yesterday. It happend last year but only two individuals—one from the Rajya Sabha and one from our House—were involved. We appointed a special committee to examine the whole issue. I am just waiting for a report from that committee. But one thing is very certain, When the Head of the State is addressing, he is addressing as President of India. It has never happened in any country that when the President is there, any disrespect is shown to him—not only discourtery but also disrespect and that too, it is deliberate disrespect. We were all very sorry because on that occasion, we have all the diplomats from various countries coming to listen to the President and also distinguished citizens of our country from all walks of life. If it were to be taken like that, it means, that it happens not only at ordinary public meetings or sometimes we have certain disturbancee even in our House, but it has gone right up to the President of India, It is highly deplorable. I have been thinking of ways and means to deal with it. It happened with some of the Governors and now it has moved to the Parliament. It is very sad affair, but we are just waiting for the report of that committee. I wish that committee would re-examine it, in view of the happenings that were witnessed. It was a very sad affair and I am very sorry. I think we drop it now and wait for the report from that committee.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : I entirely agree with what my friend, Shri Panigrahi, has said. It is a matter of very serious concern. The report of that committee is going to be delayed. I request that at least against the members of this House who behaved so badly during the President's Address, some action should be taken by the House.

12.13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-FIFRH REPORTS OF LAW COMMISSIOM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Forty-fourth Repor of the Law Commission on the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civill matters. [*Placed in Library. See* No, Lt—1389/72]

(2) A Copy of the Forty-fifth Report of the Law Commission on civil Appeals to the Supreme Court on a certificate of fitness under Article 133 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library See* No. L T—1390/72]

STATEMENT ON EXPORT STATISTICS, 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement on exports statistics for 1970-71. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L. T—1391-72]

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL AND AGENCIES, AND NOTIFICATION RE. MANAGEMENT OF MUIR MILLS LTD., KANPUR AND UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTOIN ACT, 1963 ETC, ETC.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : On behalf of Shri A. C. George,

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and Euglish versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1970-71. along with the Audited Account. [*Placed in Libray. See* No. LT—1392/72]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 5535 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1971 regarding management of the Muir Mills Limited, Kanpur, under subsection (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development ond regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1393/72]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub.section (3) of sestion 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :—

(i) The Export of Transmission Line Towers (Quality Control and Inspection) Rule,1971, published in Notification No. S. O. 5577 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1961. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1394/72]

(ii) The Export of Jute Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S. O. 303 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1972. [*Placed in Librara See* No. LT—1395/72]

(iii) The Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1972, published in Notification No. S. O. 38-E in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1972. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1396/72]

(iv) The Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 38A(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th Janury, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No.LT—1396/72]

(v) The Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notifiaction No. S.O. 855 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1397/72]

(vi) The Export of Coir Yarn(Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 856 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1398/72]

12.14 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table following nine Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd December, 1971 :—

[Secretary]

(1) The Companies (Surcharge on Income-tax) Bill, 1971.

(2) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(3) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(4) The Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Controls of Rent and Eviction) (Repeal) Bill, 1971

(5) The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill, 1971.

(6) The Contempt of Courts Bill, 1971.

(7) The Union Territories Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(8) The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1971.

(9) The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1971.

2. I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following twenty-seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 23rd December, 1971 -—

(1) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(2) The Defence of India Bill, 1971.

(3) The International Airports Authority Bill, 1971.

(4) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill, 1971.

(5) The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Bill, 1971.

(6) The Small Coins (Offences) Bills, 1971.

(7) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1971.

(8) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment and Validation Bill, 1971.

(9) The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Condltions of Service) Bill, 1971.

(10) The Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(11) The Naval and Aircraft Prize Bill, 1971.

(12) The Jayanti Shipping Company (Acqusitions of Shares) Bill, 1971.

(13) The Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1971.

(14) The Asian Refractories Limited (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1971.

(15) The Delhi Road Transport Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(16) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1971.

(17) The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1971.

(18) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Bill, 1971.

(19) The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Bill, 1971.

(20) The Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(21) The Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(22) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(23) The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Bill, 1971.

(24) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Bill, Bjll, 1971.

(25) The Constitution(Twenty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(26) The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(27) The North-Eastern Council Bill, 1971.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Railway Minister.

12.15 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1972-7S

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir, Responsibility to Parliament enunciated by the Constitution, makes it my duty, to place before the Hon'ble House for consideration the annual financial statement of the railways. Thereby is ensured the responsibility of the railway administration to Parliament.

2. I am placing the financial statement before the House in, as comprehensive a manner as possible, and in proper sequence. To begin with, I propose to describe the accounts for 1970-71, then assess the revised estimates for the year 1971-72. Thereafter comes the delination of the Budget Estimates for 1972-73.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1970-71

3. I begin with the accounts for 1970-71. The Budget Estimates of 1970-71 as presented to the House envisaged a surplus of Rs. 22.38 crores. Rs. 13 crores of revenue budgeted, was given up in deference to the wishes of the House, reducing the surplus to Rs. 9.38 crores. The Revised Estimates, however, ran into red showing a shortfall of Rs, 23.69 crores. The reduction in traffic receipts of about Rs. 5 crores and the Interim Relief given to the Railway Employees of about Rs. 36 crores, compensated by certain savings, accounted in the main for this overall shortfall. The actuals have shown some improvement over the Revised Estimates.

4. The Gross Traffic Receipts were actually Rs. 1006.69 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2.69 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1004.00 crores. The increase was mainly under the heads "Other Coaching" and "Goods". They have more than made up for the shortfall in 'Passenger' earnings. 'Ordinary Working Expenses' amounted to Rs. 732.34 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 731.76 crores. There was, however, saving in respect of dividend paid to General Revenues by Rs. 1.24 crores. The final actuals reveal a deficit of Rs. 19.84 crores as against Rs. 23.69 crores. The accounts were balanced by taking a loan from the General Revenues.

5. Before I give you an assessment of the Revised Estimates of 1971-72, I have to narrate significant events of the year 1971-72 which have affected the revenues and expenditure. The financial picture has to be judged in the background of preceding events and situations, for, they are almost woven together and are inseparable.

6. The year, 1971-72, has proved to be a highly significant year. The highlight of the year is, undoubtedly, our success against Pakistan. It has not only proved the might and moral worth of our Nation, but has also enhanced its placed and prestige in the comity of the Nations. The resounding success has been achieved by the wise leadership of our Prime Minister and by the valour of our armed forces. May I say, with some humility, that the contribution of the railways to this success is not inconsiderable ? Never before in our history after the freedom, had the railways been called upon to do such a strenuous and devoted work as we did prior to, during and subsequent to the famous 14-day war. The Railways ran well over 2,000 special trains for movement of defence forces and equipment. The end of the conflict did not

[Shri K Hanumanthaiya]

mean immediate relief to the railways They had to move prisoners of war and refugees which again involved the running of over 800 special trains I have to specially state with some satisfaction that all these trains ran so smoothly and efficiently that there was hardly any accident or derailment It proved the heights to which the railway employees could rise in efficiency, when inspired by patriotic fervour This enormous work done by the railway administration has earned public approbation But it has also entailed some sacrifices in terms of revenue to the railways and inconvenience to the public The public has not even noticed the inconvenience caused I hope Sir, the House will not mind the losses sustained

7 While on their normal duties, 13 railwaymen lost their lives, and 26 were wounded in the border areas I seek your permission to place on record my high appreciation of the devotion to duty displayed by railwaymen of all categories I pay my homage to those who sacrificed their lives for the success of the Nation

About nine thousand railwaymen who are members of the Terrritorial Army Units were mobilised to assist in the movement of trains in the difficult areas and for restoration of damages

In Bangla Desh, railway communications had been battered badly A whole programme of restoring the damaged railway system therein had become necessary The Bangla Desh Government made a request for help involving supply of meterials for temporary and permanent repairs to a large number of bridges and for the restoration of tracks Our Railwaymen, in association with Bangla Desh Railway Authorities, did such expeditious work that the restoration of traffic on the important sections was made possible withm a few weeks The four major bridges which had been blown up by Pakistan forces are being repaired by replacement of girders

8. The floods that devasted the Gangetic plains in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, as the House is aware, reached unprecedented levels entailing great loss and suffering The railway system in the region suffered from breaches and inundations The damaged tracks and bridges dislocated traffic, resulting in loss of revenue as well as extra expenditure for repairs and restorations The cyclone that hit the Orissa region was another great calamity

9 It is not merely Nature that sometimes upsets our railway finances The criminals and the miscreants specially in the Eastern region have during the last year, occasioned considerable losses to the railways Thefts of overhead wires telecommunication cables and railway equipment, dislocated the movement of traffic Thefts and pilferages of goods and parcel have imposed a burden of payment of compensation to the tune of about Rs 13 crores last year

10 The political agitations and bandhs I am sorry to state have also victimised the railways causing loss of revenue and inconvenience to the public Political parties responsible for such agitations and bandhs, I hope, will realise that in jeopardising the efficiency and profitability of the biggest public undertaking, they inevitably slow down the economic progress of the Nation May I make an appeal to them all to save the railways from their anger and agitations ? The railways do no harm to them There is neither justice nor fairplay in imposing vicarious punishments on the railways nor is at an act of any great courage to harm the harmless

These events of the year placed severe strains on the railway finances

Revised Estimates 1971-72

11 The House will recall that in my Budget Speech of May 24, 1971, I had, after assessing the revenues and expenditure of the year 1971-72, indicated that there would be an uncovered deficit of Rs 6 87 crores I had anticipated additional goods traffic of 9 milion tonnes The anticipation, however, did not meterialise, as the industries in both private and public sectors were not able to keep up the targets of production and movement of traffic It is primarily steel production in private as well as public

sector that did not come up to expected levels I understand that labour troubles and plant failures adversely affected their production Iron ore export also suffered likewise The movement of coal, fertilisers and other goods lagged behind

12 "Passenger" earnings in the current year are assessed at Rs 316 crores which is Rs 2 75 crores short of original estimates The earnings in "Other Coaching" have fortunately gone up by Rs 6 5 crores to Rs 66 crores

13 Though the volume of 'goods' traffic fell short of expectations, the revenues therefrom went up by Rs 6 crores to Rs 665 crores It is mainly due to longer leads and larger proportion of high category traffic like petrol, oil and lubricants The emerging financial picture of gross traffic receipts is Rs 1078 00 crores as against the budget Estimate of Rs 1070 25 crores

14 Revised Estimate under the head "Ordinary Working Expenses" is assessed at Rs 784 32 crores as against Budget Estimates of Rs 765 44 crores It means an extra expenditure of Rs 18 88 crores The main element of it is the additional Interim Relief given to Railway Staff with effect from 1st October, 1971, along with all other Central Government Employees The addition to the wage bill on this account is of the order of about Rs 14 crores for a full year But its come into effect from 1st October, 1971, and, therefore the amount involved is Rs 6 6 crores The rates of daily allowance of the Central Government servants were increased with effect from 1st January, 1971, and consequently running allowance of certain categories of railway staff had to be increased Provision was made for it in the Budgate Estimates, but the actual expenditure is going to be Rs 3 crores more than the Budget provision It was decided during the year that higher compensatory and house rent allowances should be paid to Government servants including railway employees in some cities, because of the increase in their population and consequent changes in their classification An award was given by the Arbitration Tribunal on night duty allowance Government decided to sanction higher rates of stipend to 'Trade Apprentices' These three items involve an extra expenditure of Rs. 1 3 crores in the current year. The damages caused by floods and cyclones had to be repaired at a cost of Rs 3 10 crores We had also to make increased provision of Rs 2 2 crores for payment of outstanding compensation claims An extra provision of Rs 1 20 crores has been to meet the increase in the price of diesel oil Extra expenditure on civil defence measures and the units of Special Railway Protection Force detailed for track patrolling duties in the Eastern Region have cost another crore The cumulative effect of all these extra expenditures including some minor items comes to Rs 19 88 crores The contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund has remained the same at Rs 105 crores The appropriation to Pension Fund has been reduced by Rs 3 50 crores Under the head "Open Line Works Repairs and Other Miscellaneous Expenses" we have been able to affect an economy of nearly two crores

15 The major relief to railway finances, however came from the Railway Convention Committee constituted by Parliament The Committee did expeditious work It submitted an Interim Report covering the year, 1971-72 and 1972-73 The Convention Committee recommended

(i) the exemption from payment of dividend on the capital at-charge of the non strategic portion of the Northeast Frontier Railway and of the unremunerative branch lines as also on over capitalisation,

(ii) the exemption for a period of three years from payment of dividend on the capital outlay to the extent of 25% annually, when the work is in progress,

(iii) the payment of interest to Railways at current dividend rate on fund balances kept with the General Revenues

These recommendation give Relief to the Railways to the extent of Rs 21 53 crores for 1971-72 and Rs 19 crores in 1972-73 The recommendations of the Committee were approved by both Houses of Parliament in December, 1971 I am grateful to the Committee and the Houses of

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Parliament for according this timely and just relief to the railway finances.

16. The resulting financial picture is, therefore, not red as is usually said. The Revised Estimates for 1971-72 show a net surplus of Rs. 9.08 crores instead a deficit of Rs. 7.87 crores as envisaged in the Budget Estimates.

Of the nine Railway Zones five have done well, the first place going to Central Railway, who have increased their receipts and reduced their expenditure improving upon their budgeted targets by Rs. 8.15 crores. Next comes Western Railway who have improved their position by Rs. 7.80 crores. Southern Railway has an improvement of Rs. 2.27 crores to their credit. The Northern and North Eastern Zones have shown a small improvement of Rs. 39 lakhs respectively. Of the Zones that are on the minus side, Eastern Railway with its shortfall of Rs. 19.21 crores have fared worst eating up all the financial improvements made by the said five Zones. North-east Frontier Zone has fallen from the budgeted targets by Rs. 4.75 crores, South Central by Rs. 3.19 crores and South Eastern by Rs. 2.69 crores. The House will thereby see that illegal and criminal activities of the Eastern Region have made the railway finances and efficiency suffer most. If the two Railways had performed even normally, we would have had a much bigger surplus.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1972-73

17. May I now, Sir, delineate the Budget Estimates for 1972-73? Here again, I may weigh the prospects, before I formulate my figures. The year, 1972-73 may prove to be one of peace and accelerated progress. I hope the country will not be subjected to the same strains and stresses as in the preceding year. Natural calamities like floods and cyclones, are not likely to occur on the same scale every year. Everything said and done, Pakistan may have learnt a lesson and may not venture upon another military adventure. Determined steps are being taken to counter-act the crimes committed on Railways.

18. The most important feature of the prospect of the year, 1972-73, is the upward trend of our economy. Production of steel and coal is anticipated to increase and furnish considerable traffic to the railways. Traffic in foodgrams, fertilizers and petroleum products is also likely to go up. Economic forecasts envisage increased agricultural, industrial and mining activities in the country which will make it possible for the railways to earn more. There are already hopeful signs in sight. Improvement in our exports is also anticipated. All these factors are likely to give much business to the railways and consequently improve their earnings.

19. The gross receipts for the year 1972-73 on the existing level of freight and fares are estimated at Rs. 1126.10 crores. They are Rs. 48.10 crores more than the Revised estimates of the current year. Passenger earnings are expected to increase by Rs. 10.50 crores. The main increase in earnings next year will however come from the goods traffic which is expected to improve quantitatively and qualitatively. Higher steel production and restoration of normal conditions in the Eastern Region would, I expect, enable the Railways to carry an additional 9.5 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic. There will be larger movement of commodities, such as, cement, fertilizers, petroleum products, iron and steel, machinery and general merchandise, all of which yielded comparatively more earnings per wagon. The receipts from 'goods traffic' have, therefore, been placed at Rs. 704.00 crores which is Rs. 39 crores more than the Revised Estimates.

20. 'Ordinary Working Expenses' will also go up to Rs. 809.14 crores, *i.e.*, Rs. 24.82 crores more than in the Revised Estimates for the current year.

21. The payment of Interim Relief for the full year, instead of six months as in the current year, accounts for an increase of Rs. 6.8 crores. The grant of annual increments to staff after setting off the reduction in expenditure due to retirements etc. is another Rs. 3.5 crores. The implementation of the recent arbitration award giving casual leave to workshop staff accounts for another sum of Rs. 2 crores. The staff

wage bill in consequence will increase by Rs. 12.3 crores next year The balance of Rs 12 52 crores is made up of increased cost of fuel for hauling 9 5 million tonnes of additional traffic, higher expenditure on workshops for repairs and for better maintenance of permanent-way I have reduced the provision for payment of compensation claims by Rs 3 6 crores, as I am expecting at least that much of savings by the special drive initiated by me on 26th January this year The appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fuud has been enhanced by Rs 5 crores to Rs 110 crores The appropriation to Pension Fund has been fixed at Rs 16 0 crores The expenditure on open-line works together with other miscellaneous expenditure has been placed at Rs 15 73 crores almost of the same order as in the Revised Estimates for the current year The total expenditure of all these items amounts to Rs 950 87 crores as compared with Rs 916 77 crores of the Revised Estimates The net Railway Reveuue, therefore, will be Rs 175 23 crores

22 There are three liabilities to be met

(*a*) Dividend of Rs 159 77 crores to General Revenues, it will be paid in full,

(*b*) Contribution of Rs 20 00 crores to the Development Fund, it will be made in full,

(*c*) annual instalment towards the repayment of loan from the General Revenues, which is now Rs 106 22 crores after appropriating the surplus of Rs 9 08 crores anticipated in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 We will pay Rs. 11 26 crores on account of instalments and Rs. 0 77 crore as interest on out-standing loan

The total of these payments amounts to Rs. 191.73 crores.

23. The gap between the net income of Rs. 175 23 crores and the liabilities of Rs 191 73 crores leaves a deficit of Rs. 16 50 crores. In the previous five years, the gap amount was being borrowed from the General Revenues to balance the budget But I do not propose to borrow this year Borrowing increases our liability by way of paying interest Nor is it a sound financial policy I propose to find the sum, mostly by rationalisation of the present structure of freights and fares.

PROPOSALS

24 The freight rates of certain bulk commodities do not meet fully even the operating cost In fact, they are being transported at subsidised raters, the subsidy coming out of the earnings on high-rated commodities The cost of operation does not remain, however, static, the salaries and allowances go up continuously The prices of materials also are ever increasing These inevitable increases make it impossible to keep the freight rates static There has to be certain rational relationship between the cost of carrying and the income therefrom What I propose to do is not an *ad hoc* addition to freight rates, but rationalisation of the freight structure

In the present freight structure, all commodities other than coal and coke, foodgrains and pulses, moving in wagon loads, are grouped into 31 classes ranging from class 27.5 to class 130 It is proposed to raise by one step the classification of commodities up to and including class levels 52 5 Commodities now charged at class 27 5 (for wagon-loads) will henceforth be charged at class 30, those included at present in class 30 will be in class 32 5 and so on up to the commodities listed in class 52 5, which will now be raised to class 55 classification for "Smalls", that is, consignments less than wagon-loads, will also be refixed so as not to disturb the existing relativity between the wagon-load and "Smalls" classifications The proposed re-classification would broadly mean an increase of 8 5 per cent in the freight on commodities charged at class 27 5, the increase tapering off to 4 6 per cent for commodities now included in class 52 5.

25 The proposed re-classification will not, however, affect in any way the existing fright rates in respect of foodgrains, including pulses, and iron and manganese ores intended for export There will also be no increase in the freight rates on coal and coke.

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26 There are certain articles like plastic utensils and containers, aluminium wares, steel cupboards, which because of their volume, occupy space disproportionate to their weight As the freight rates are based on weight, the charges levied on such articles do not meet fully the costs of transport It is proposed to revise the minimum weight for charge for loading these articles from 45 quintals to 60 quintals for a broadgauge four wheeled wagon and from 30 quintals to 40 quintals for a metre gauge four wheeled wagon and from 30 quintals to 35 quintals for a narrow gauge four-wheeled wagon

27 There are certain goods of comparatively high value, such as furniture, refrigerators, glasswool, which, because of their poor loadability do not give an adequate return per wagon It is now proposed to upgrade their classifications

28 The combined effect of these reclassifications is an extra revenue of Rs 12 67 crores per annum

29 The current scales of charges for parcels and luggage traffic came into force with effect from 1-4-1970 This category of traffic was not affected by the changes made last year Bearing in mind the increasing costs of operation, it is now proposed to levy a small supplementary charge of 5% on this traffic This will yield Rs 2 5 crores in a full year

30 Even as certain commodities are being transported at subsidised rates, the passengers also, including III Class passengers, enjoy a subsidy amounting to about Rs 61 crores a year—Rs 49 crores on non-suburban travel and Rs 12 crores on suburban travel Last year, a very modest increase in passenger rates was effected But the income thereform was only Rs 13 20 crores There is yet a lee-way of some Rs 48 crores to make up I do not, however, propose to bridge the gap all at once I want to leave the III Class passengers as such at peace this year What, however, I propose to do is to make the upper-classes passengers and season ticket holders contribute a little more to the railway revenues The fare for II Class Ordinary would increase from 25 paise per ticket for a distance Zone 20—53 kms to Rs 1 50 for a distance beyond 1500 Kms For II Class Mail/Express, the corresponding increase per ticket will be from 50 paise to Rs 2 for distances beyond 1500 Kms There will be corresponding increase for the other upper classes For distances beyond 1500 Kms , the increases for the Air-conditioned Chair-car, First Class and Air-conditioned Class will be respectively Rs 3, Rs 5 and Rs 10 per ticket

31 Compared with other Expresses and Mail trains the Rajdhani Express, between Howrah and New Delhi, saves over seven hours of travelling time To facilitate the higher speed, the Rajdhani Express must have fewer coaches and carries fewer passengers than the regular Mail and Express trains The speed and comfort of Rajdham Express could well absorb a little increase in its fares I am therefore, proposing to increase the basic fares between New Delhi and Howrah by Rs 30 per ticket for Air-conditioned and Rs 10 per ticket for Air conditioned Chair car The corresponding increase for a Carir car between New Delhi and Kanpur will be Rs 4 and that between Kanpur and Howrah Rs 7

32 The additional revenue from increased fares of upper classes is expected to be Rs 1 63 crores in a year

33 Indian Railways carried 2,431 passengers during 1970 71 The suburban passengers in the metropolitan areas of Bombay Calcutta and Madras were 1,220 million The suburban passengers are about 50% of the total passengers But, the earnings from them are only 10% About 71% of the total suburban passenger traffic is by monthly/quarterly season ticket holders By and large, a monthly season ticket costs only 10 to 15 times a single journey fare though it is available for unlimited use and is used at least for 50 Journeys in a month by an average season ticket holder The extent of concession can be measured from the low realisation on the average from a season ticket holder for carrying him a distance of one kilometre—a passenger one single journey ticket pays 2 61 paise whereas a season ticket holder pays only 0.80 paise.

34. I would like to bring to the notice of the House another aspect of suburban travel. During the last two years we have revised upwards the passengers fares of III Class and other classes in the non-suburban areas as well as single journey tickets in the suburban areas. We have not touched the III Class monthly suburban season tickets since 1968, when a small increase of 25 paise per season ticket only was made. Since then, the III Class single journey fares have been revised upwards once and the upper class single journey fares and the I Class season ticket fares have been revised upwards twice. The railways have had to spend enormous sums on increasing rolling stock and augmenting track and other facilities. In this year's Budget, for the Bombay area alone the total cost of Civil Engineering, Signalling and Electrical Engineering Works, proposed for the improvement of suburban services, is of the order of Rs. 31.3 crores. Surely, we cannot afford to incur such huge capital expenditure on an unremunerative service.

35. Though the single journey fares for identical distances are the same all over India—whether suburban or non-subarban the III Class monthly season ticket fares vary from one suburban area to another. Sometimes, even in the same city, the monthly season ticket fares differ between two pairs of stations situated at equal distances. Besides, the III Class monthly season ticket fares in the Bombay area are the lowest, those in Calcutta a little higher and those in Madras the highest. This inequality needs to be ended, and all three great cities treated alike. I, therefore, propose that as a first step the third class monthly season tickets in Bombay and Calcutta should be brought up to the levels of those in Madras suburban area. But the increases will be limited to Rs. 2.15 per ticket for Bombay and Rs. 1.15 per ticket in Calcutta. Even so; the revised fares in Bombay and Calcutta for longer distances will still be lower than those in Madras and in the non-suburban areas. This rationalisation of third class monthly season ticket fares will bring in a revenue of Rs. 60 lakhs in a full year.

36. The fares for I Class suburban and non-suburban monthly season tickets have been revised upwards twice during the last three years. Even so, an upward revision is justified now. I accordingly propose to increase the I Class monthly suburban and non-suburban season ticket fares by Re. I for tickets up to the value of Rs. 10, Rs. 1.50 for tickets between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 and so on up to Rs. 3 for 1 Class monthly season tickets costing more than Rs. 40. Similarly, for the III Class non-suburban monthly season ticket fares, the increases range from 25 paise per ticket up to Rs. 5, to Re. 1 for tickets costing more than Rs. 15. Similarly, for a II Class monthly non-suburban seasan ticket, the increase will be 50 paise for tickets up to Rs. 5 and Rs. 1.50 for tickets costing more than Rs. 15. The expected yield in a year from increases and suburban and non-suburban season ticket fares in I Class will be Rs. 14 lakhs and from non-suburban III Class and II Class season tickets will be another Rs. 14 lakhs.

37. The total annual revenue from all these proposals will be Rs. 17.68 crores. The additional revenue for the year, 1972-73, will be only Rs. 17 crores as the revised rates will take effect only from 15 April, 1972. The resulting budget picture shows a surplus of half a crore of rupees.

FOURTH PLAN

38. In my Budget Speech in May, 1971 I had stated that the cut of Rs. 250 crores in the 4th Plan was tentative, and that the position was being reviewed. I had further indicated that the cut will be restored partially or fully when improvement took place in the eastern industrial belt of the country. The Railway plan has to be enlarged to be in step with the growth in traffic demand.

A number of Hon'ble Members in the House had then urged the restoration of the original Plan provision. They had also asked for the extension of the railway network so as to provide the necessary *infra*-structure for the economic development of different parts of the country. The mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan has increased the Railway Plan outlay by Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 1,400 crores. It enables the Railways to acquire Rs. 37 crores worth

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of additional rolling-stock, spend Rs 60 crores more on line capacity works and the construction of some new line during the rest of the Plan period

39. We are now committed to the policy of uni-gauge system and it is being implemented in earnest though by stages The three conversion projects approved by Parliament through supplementary grants in December last will cover a distance of 1,057 Km costing Rs 60 53 crores Steps have already been taken to start the work on all the three projects

40 I now propose a few more line conversions The conversion of metre-gauge line from Barabanki to Samastipur *via* Muzaffarpur is a very big project, covering the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar The line is 572 Km long and the conversion will cost Rs 46 80 crores This is the biggest of conversion projects The exiting length of metregauge is 25,847 Km and these four projects will get it reduced by 6 3%.

41 I have been for some time nursing the idea of introducing a direct Broad Gauge connection from Kanyakumari to Delhi and to the northern most points touching the Himalayas Hon'ble Members of the House have blessed this idea The existing connections are circuitous and irrational They involve many a transhipment point as well as longer mileage

We have to make a sincere beginning by putting Kanyakumari on the railway map of India. A new line, therefore, will be constructed from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari via Nagarcoil and from there to Tirunelveli The line is 164 02 kilomentres, costing Rs 14 53 crores We are also considering the conversion of Metre Gauge line from Tirunelveli to Manlachi and to Tuticorin and Madurai, a parallel Broad Gauge line from Madurai to Dindigul and a new Broad Gauge line from Dindigul to Karur The conversion of Bangalore-Guntakal line into Broad Gauge has already been taken up Traffic survey for a Broad Gauge line from Guntakal to Secunderabad and from Secunderabad to Wardha has been ordered These proposals are intended to make the direct Broad Gauge connection from North to South possible.

The exiting pattern of railways in India is proving to be inadequate for its growing needs More conversions from metre gauge to broad gauge and new broad gauge lines have necessarily to be taken up The preliminary work of survey is being undertaken for converting 1121 25 kilo-metres from metre gauge for broad gauge and construction of 1520 kilometres of new broad gauge lines

42 Maharashtra will have a new line from Bissein Road to Diva costing about Rs 13 crores This is 42 kilometres long and links the Central and Western Railways facilitating quicker interchange of goods traffic within the two railway systems It relieves the pressure at Dadar and other stations in Bombay City and improves the suburban railway service

Another new line is a small one of 30 kilomentres costing about Rs 3 crores connecting Sabarmati and Gandhinagar broad gauge rail line in Gujarat The new capital of Gujarat is thereby serviced by the railway system which also helps the new Fertilizer factory to be set up at Kalol and the Thermal Power station to be set up near Gandhinagar The Government of Gujarat is giving the land free of cost and the Gujarat State Electricity Board and the Indian Farmers, Fertilizers Cooperative have agreed to pay higher freight charges to make the line remunerative

Works Programme

43 The Budget Estimate for Works, Machinery, Plant & Rolling Stock including Open Line Works—Revenue—which for the year 1971-72 stands at Rs. 280 crores, has been fixed at Rs 301 50 crores for the next year. There is also a provision of Rs 4 20 crores for the Metropolitan Transport Projects, Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund Budget has been stepped up so that the Railways' development programme, as now included in the Fourth Plan after the mid-term appraisal, may be fully implemented The Works Budget, *inter-alia*, includes expenditure on Rolling Stock of Rs 124 crores, track renewals of Rs 48 crores, traffic facilites of Rs 51 crores, signalling and telecommunication works of Rs. 15 crores, electrification

schemes of Rs 16 crores, new lines of Rs 16 crores, railway users' amenities of about Rs 4 crores, staff quarters and staff welfare works of Rs 10 crores The Rolling Stock programme for the year 1972-73 envisaged procurement of 11,000 wagons But it has now been raised to 14,000 involving a total expenditure of Rs 41 00 crores during the year The wagon build ng industry is there be helped as well as the transprot potential of the Railways

New production units

44 There has been a serious shortage in the supply of track fittings from indigenous sources interfering with the programmed maintenance of the permanent way, Uncertain supplies and irregular maintenance endanger track safety We, therefore, propose to augment the rolling mill facilities in the Jamalpur Workshop of the Eastern Railway and produce approximately 25 000 tonnes of track fittings per annum Rs 1 36 crores is included in the Budget Estimate for the purpose

Government of India has given a fresh impetus to the policy of self sufficiency after the so-called foreign aid from certain powers stopped or threatened to be stopped The Railways want to implement the policy in all earnestness We propose to start two new projects to manufacture wheels and axels and traction gears Our requirements of wheels and axles are only met in part by indigenous production and we were purchasing the rest from foreign countries costing Rs 5 8 crores a year Requirement of wheels and axles is growing The proposed plant will be one more Railway Production Unit and will produce approximately 20,000 wheels-sets and 25,000 loose wheels per year making the Railways virtually self-sufficient

There is also an increasing requirement of traction gears for diesel and electric locomotives and Electric Multiple Unit stock. As dieselisation and electrification make further progress, the level of imports which at present stands at Rs 50 lakhs per annum will go up higher We, therefore, propose to add a Traction Gear Plant to the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi to do away with our dependency on imports

45. Imported stores have, during the last two decades, been reduced from around 30% to less than 9%, in spite of total purchases increasing nearly four-fold The import are now limited to only certain essentiale raw materials, proprietary item and other components for manufacture of rolling stock etc for which indigenous capacity or technological capability is not yet available in the country Foreign exchange required for their imports is met from specific loans by the foreign countries under bilateral agreements and credits given by the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank)

The Indian Railways have obtained a credit from the International Development Association of 75 million dollars under the agreement signed on 24th January 1972 It will be used to purchase essential raw materials and components The credit is under the usual IDA terms with a 50 year period for repayment, there being no repayment during the first 10 years There is no interest on the credit but only a service charge of 3 4th per cent per annum

46 The Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta, envisages construction of an electric underground railway from Tollygunj to Dum Dum covering a distance of 16 43 kilometres with 16 stations It costs about Rs 140 crores requiring a foreign exchange expenditure of about Rs 23 7 crores The Project received the benefit of technical expertise from U S S R and the concurrence of the Planning Commission It is before Government for sanction

Feasibility studies have been undertaken for Rapid Mass Transit system in the cities of Bombay, Delhi and Madras I think the rate of growth of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Poona, Kanpur and Ahmedabad is making it necessary to undertake such studies for them also I hope that the Planning Commission and the concerned State Governments will move in the matter

47 A survey to access the extent of ticketless travel, conducted in 1967-68, estimated that the loss was roughly Rs 20 to Rs 25 crores per annum It constituted about 10% of the Railways annual passenger earnings then The minimum penalty was raised from 50 Paise to Rs 10/- and it had some salutary effect. Massive raids with the help of Magistrates and police forces are

[Shri K Hanumanthaiya]

being periodically organised to find out and penalise the ticketless travellers Educative propaganda is also being done through loud-speakers and newspapers The co-operation of educational institutions, village elders and voluntary social service organisations is being enlisted But all these steps, I must admit, have had only marginal effect Ticketless travel is most rampant in the northern region We have to devise more effective measures The State Governments and the police force have to play a decisive role I must acknowledge with gratitude the cooperation given to the drive against ticketless travel by Shri Bansi Lal, the Chief Minister of Haryana State After a conference with him and his colleagues, a drive was initiated in October 1971, in the State of Haryana A committee with the Home Secretary of Haryana as Chairman was set up to conduct and supervise the drive It lasted 2½ months It has been a phenomenal success 30,832 cases were detected yielding a penalty of Rs 2 81,783/ The total number of passengers checked was 20,09,000 6 396 special checks were conducted Window sale of tickets also increased, as a result of this drive, by Rs 9,06,000 The sale of season tickets also increased The results would have been even more impressive, but for the conditions created by hostilities with Pakistan in the month of December, 1971

I have subsequently made an appeal to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to do likewise in his State After new ministries come into existence in Bihar and West Bengal, I intend making similar appeals to them If the State Governments help us effectively, I am sure, ticketless travel will end, thereby ensuring higher revenues to the Railways What is more important is that the great reputation of these States, should not be allowed to be sullied by this crime

48 I find that a big source of drainage of railway revenues is in respect of compensation paid for thefts, pilferage, damage etc of booked consignments There has been a continuous increase, for some years in the amount of compensation paid This year it is likely to reach the peak figure of Rs 13 25 crores representing an increase of Rs 9 lakhs over the previous year The five Zonal Railways, namely, Central, Southern, Western, South Central and Northern Railways have registered an improvement and their Revised Budget Estimates show a reduction of Rs 1 19 crores in the claims bill This will be, however, more than offset by an estimated increase of Rs 1 28 crores in the claims bill of the other four Railways, particularly of the Eastern and South Eastern Railways Again, it is the Eastern region that is the worst affected and some places therein continue to harbour hardened criminals

I have given serious thought to this problem I am convinced that much improvement can be effected with the active and patriotic participation of railwaymen at all levels, and with the cooperation of the State Governments I have therefore, launched an all India campaign on the Republic Day this year to prevent thefts and pilferages Letters for help and co-operation have been sent to the Governors or Chief Ministers, as the case may be I have made a personal appeal to each and every railwayman The leaders of the labour unions have promised participation in the campaign I hope that the concerted and coordinated measures that are being taken, will combat the evil afflicting our Railways In the last few weeks, detection and prevention work has received a new tempo I am grateful to State Governments and the State police in particular, for their cooperation Unless, the campaign succeeds and shows appreciable results, I venture to state that the Railway Administration will not be able to command public confidence in full

49 The extent of land on either side of the railway track in India, I understand, is more than 1,20,000 acres Our engineers have unhappily been oblivious to land use They have so mutilated it as to make it unusable Population pressure has made land highly precious in this country. We have to make use of every inch of land for productive purposes I once saw personally that land on either side of the track is put to agricultural use in U S S R Instructions have been issued to make use of the land, wherever possible, either for agriculture or pisciculture.

LABOUR RELATIONS

50 During the year, I must say the labour relations have improved, The em-

ployees and the officers have worked with such team spirit that one of the visible benefits conferred on the country is punctuality of trains Their commendable performance helped, in its own way, the great victory that was achieved by our Defence Forces against Pakistan Co-operation of the Labour Unions has begun to operate in preventing thefts and claims on the Railways The two recognised federations are doing well and are cooperating with the Administration in increasing efficiency So far as the unrecognised unions are concerned, the question of prescribing criteria for recognition is, under the consideration of Government as a whole Besides I understand a new labour policy is on the anvil

51 Men and materials make the rail way system Materials have to be renewed modernised Men have to renew and reinvigorate their spirit of service The performance of railwaymen in the matter of punctuality and defence efforts impels me to believe that they are doing so The drives that I have initiated and the implementation of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission will put their spirit of service to test in the ensuing months I hope we will all pass the test and present the House a better picture of our finances and performance in the next Budget

52 Permit me, Sir, to thank you and the House

MR SPEAKER Shri Alagesan may just move the next item and he can continue after lunch

AN HON MEMBER He is not present

MR SPEAKER After this wounderful budget presented by the Railway Minister, we adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 15.

13.15 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The House will now take up the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President s address

SHRI O V ALAGESAN (Tiruttam) Mr Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move ,

"That an Address be presented in the following terms -

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 13th March, 1972

At the outset, I would like to apologise most sincerely on behalf of the entire House for what happened yesterday at the time the President was delivering his Address to the joint session of both the House of Parliament

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Oh ! doctor, heal thyself

SHRI O V ALGESAN Though it may have been indulged in by a small section of the House, the whole House will have to hang down its head in shame While I was sitting in the Central Hall yesterday, I transported myself a few thousands or years back to the Court of the Kauravas where a bad character tried to disrope Draupadi when the entire assembly consisting of the wisest and the most powerful of men in Bharatvarsha were sitting speechless, motionless and helpless

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) But this was not the wisest assembly, It was speechless because it was dumb

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : The maiden speech should not be disturbed.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : It may be that at times the stentorian voice of the President was heard above the combined noise of the determined disturbers of peace.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, on a point of order. It is his maiden speech ? Otherwise, he cannot read it out.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : It is a serious reflection and a sad commentary on how we run our democratic institutions even after a quarter of a century of our independence. The President is above all political parties *SHRI PILOO MODY* : Question.) and no one party should seek to use an occasion like the one yesterday to show disrespect to the President in to settle its score with another porlitical party ..... *(INTERRUPTION)*. It is unfortunate that while the electorate which sends us here is growing more and more in maturity and understanding, some of their representatives here should exhibit an opposite trend. I can only hope what happened yesterday will not be repeated any more in future.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : More often.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : I feel particularly gratified to have the opportunity to speak on this Motion today, because we are at a great moment of history. Since that fateful July of 1969 up till now, in this period of less than three years, our leader and Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been making history.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : And we have kept her alive.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : No comparable period since independence has been packed with so many events of crucial importance. They have followed one another in such quick succession that the baffled onlookers were left with very little time to pause and think. Before they could assess, analyse and evaluate one event, another followed, throwing all their calculations into confusion. The timing of every step was superb. The opposing forces, both inside and outside the country, were routed with with such consummate skill and scientific precision that the world was left gaping with wonder and admiration. Here was history made before our eyes and not just witnessed. What was happened so far is enough to secure a permanent place in Indian history for our leader, Shrimati Gandhi.

The biggest events in this drama are, the liberation of Bangla Desh from the murderous tyranny of a military dictator and the defeat of the evil designs Pakistan against India. The biggest event after Indian independence is the liberation of Bangla Desh. If Banga Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is the architect of free Bangla Desh, Shrimati Indira Gandhi made it into a reality with the full cooperation and assistance of the Indian people and the Indian army. Surely, there is magic in the name of Gandhi ! Mahatma Gandhi liberated India and it was given to Indira Gandhi to liberate Bangla Desh. It can be truly said that India has been blessed in the high quality of leadership that it has enjoyed since the advent of Mahatma Gandhi on the Indian political scene.

During the recent elections, many tried to minimise the role played by the political leadership of the country in winning the recent war with Pakistan and liberating Bangla Desh, by saying that it was a national victory and the credit should go to the fighting forces. I would like to ask them: If something had gone wrong somewhere, would they have held the political leadership of the country free from blame and attributed the fault to the fighting forces ? While we pay our tribute to the valour and heroism of our fighting forces, as the president has rightly done in his address, we should realise that ultimately it was the political directions that was responsible for our magnificent success in both the military and diplomatic fields. For instance, the unilateral declaration of cease-fire on the successful termination of the war in the East was a great act of statesmanship, inspired by the high purpose of peace.

Can we find any historic parallel to the recent happenings At any time in the history of the world did 10 million people leave their hearths and homes and take refuge in another country which sheltered and looked after them ? Can anybody show a single instance in history, where an army liberated another country from an oppressor and left that country in the record time of three months ? Since we are not able to find such acts of high morality in recorded history we have naturally to turn our attention to the ancient epic the Ramayana where we find that Sri Rama hands over the Kingdom of Lanka to Vibishana after conquering the evil ruler Ravana What India has done to Banga Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rehman leader of Bangla Desh under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is of epic importance and in keeping with her ancient spirit Perhaps this is what is meant by the last sentence in the President's Address, which reads as follows -

> 'Left the nation heed the summons to greatness—a greatness not of conventional power but of the spirit

The President has paid a well deserved tribute to the gallantry of our armed forces who not only decisively defeated the Pakistani forces on the battlefield for the fourth time and re-wrote history but also made possible the emergence of a new independent State of 75 million friendly people The war heroes dead or living have come from all over the country, from practically every constituency My little home town of Chingleput can boast of a brigadier who has been awarded a Mahavir Chakra and a young doctor who lost his life and several others So also my Tiruttani constituency which comprises parts of Chingleput and North Arcot districts has quite a few who have made the supreme sacrifice to its credit All glory to the men and officers of the three services who astounded the world by the military history they made in the short span of two weeks

We all look forward to the meeting betwsen Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and our Prime Minister during this week when the people of Bangladesh and its leaders will have an opportunity to show their affection and regard and gratitude to the Indian people and their supreme, leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi It will be a meeting not merely of two leaders of two friendly peoples but a meeting of the hearts of 500 million people of India and 75 million people of Bangladesh They will swear to eternal friendship and forge such ties as are necessary for their mutual benefit While we hail the newly freed people of Bangaladesh we have nothing but brotherly feeling towards the people of Pakistan It is to be hoped that the appeal of the President for direct talks between our two countries will be heeded to by Pakistan and both our countries will have the wisdom to bring about an era of permanent peace in the sub continent

During the recent critical phase of our history the Indo Soviet Treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was a bulwark of strength for us We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the understanding they have shown during all the phases of our thinking and action during the crisis While we welcome the efforts that America and China are making to reach an understanding between themselves we have to be watchful that they do not use Pakistan once again to disturb the peace in the sub-continent It will be pertinent to ask whether it is necessary for the American administration to gain the goodwill of China only at the expense of the goodwill of India Will it not represent the high watermark of American statesmanship if they gain a new friendship with China while retaining the old friendship of India ? We may hope the people of America will not fail to consider his aspect when the time comes

The recent elections to the Assemblies of 16 States and 2 Union Territories cannot be regarded just as a routine exercise of franchise by the people concerned There is something more to it Only last year, the people of India supported the Prime Minister during mid-term elections to Parliament as one man and gave her a massive mandate for her programme of removal of poverty from the country This time she appealed to the people for stability in the states and for smooth relationship

[Shri O.V. Alagesan]

between the Central and State Governments so that her progressive policies and programmes can be implemented in close cooperation between the Central and State Governments. The people of India have once again responded magnificently to the call of the Prime Minister. Almost everywhere they have given an assured majority to the Congress Party and thereby rejected the other philosophies that were placed before them as harmful. They have declared that they have no use for any foreignisms based on violence, political obscurantism, economic archaism and regional pettifogging. In this connection it may be remembered that, soon after the conclusion of the 1967 elections, it was freely said that the future was with the regional parties only and not with the all-India parties. There were several voices heard in the Organisation Congress that they should convert themselves into regional parties if they should survive. The recent elections have given the lie direct to such propositions Regional parties such as Akali Dal in Pnnjab, Shiv Sena in Maharashrtra etc.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about D. M. K' ?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : I am coming to that.

...have been deprived of whatever public support they had previously. The result or the bye-election in Pondicherry also reveals the same trend. (*Interruption*) I hope that this will induce reflection in the parties concerned and drive them to a course of cooperation with the Centre instead of planning confrontation with the Centre.

The key-note of the President's address is self-reliance in the economic field to achieve 'arthik' Swaraj. The accent is on reduced reliance on foreign assistance and greater mobilisation of domestic resources for realising our economic goals.

A major premise of the Fourth Plan was that foreign aid, that is, foreign aid exclusive of repayments, should be reduced to one-half of the level attained in the Third Plan. Though foreign aid looms very large in the horizon of our planning and affecte our thinking, it is good to remember that, out of every Rs. 12 invested in the various projects of the Plan, Rs. 11 are contributed by domestic resources and only Re. 1 comes from foreign aid. We have now to enquire whether even this foreign aid is going to be healthy in view of the increasing tendency of some of the aid-giving countries to use their credits as an instrument for deflecting us from our chosen path and policies. The President's address gives sufficient indication of the specific measures that need to be undertaken in order to eliminate our dependence on foreign aid. Import substitution and export promotion are the two major elements in our programme of attaining greater self-reliance. It is a matter of gratification that we are on the threshold of doing away with foodgrain imports and left with a comfortable stock of several million tonnes of foodgrain on hand. When our consumption of foodgrains was 60 6 million tonnes in 1950-51, the percentage of our imports was 5 9 When the consumption increased to 107.2 million tonnes in 1970-71, the percentage was only 3.3 This has been the ease with almost all our imports such as raw cotton, sugar and textile machinery, machine tools, iron and steel, fertilisers, etc.

In the important fields of steel and fertiliser production, we can bring down imports to a minimum; if not altogether eliminate them, if the full capacities of our steel and furtiliser units can be utilised. Only about two-thirds of the capacity of the steel plants in the country is now being utilised which led to imports of steel of the order of Rs. 150 crores in 1970-71. This can be obviated by bringing more and more capacity into production. Efforts to speed up construction of the three new steel mills will go a long way in filling up gaps in our steel production. Similarly, in the case of fertilisers, where only less than 50 per cent of the capacity is utilised, greater utilisation of the capacity will obviate imports of fertilisers, especially from America.

In the field of export promotion, our efforts have been well rewarded. Our exports during the last decade have increased from Rs. 1040 crores to Rs. 1535 crores, *i.e.*, an approximate increase of 50 per cent.

In this connection it is heartening to recall that the results expected from nationalisation of banks which was the first major step that our Prim Minister took are being more or less realised The initial fears expressed about nationalisation of banks were all belied The total deposits of all public sector banks increased from Rs 4772 1 crores to Rs 5742 0 crores between the last Fridays of 1970 and 1971, thus clearly establishing that the depositors' confidence in the nationalised banks has actually increased and not declined Similarly, in the matter of opening new branches, especially in the rural areas, the efforts of the nationalised banks have been commendable From July 1969 up till end of 1971, as many as 4047 new branches have been opened of which more than 65%, namely 2755, are located in the rural areas Similarly, the amounts, advanced for agriculture, small scale industry, road transport operators, retail trade and small scale business, professionals and self employed persons and education rose from about Rs 760 crores to about Rs 960 crores, an increase of 26%

I would like to end on this note of self reliance and the determination of our Government to make our economy move on its own In this connection, I would like to share with the House, a quotation from Lord Tennyson, the English Poet It runs as as follows

> "Self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control, These three alone lead life to sovereign power "

With due respect to the poet, I would like to make an ammendment by adding the word 'self-reliance' as another virtue that leads life to sovereign power

Sir, I commend my motion for the kind acceptance of the House

श्री एच. के. एल भगत (पूर्वदिल्ली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मोशन अभिभाषण साहब ने इस सदन के सामने पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हू।

SHRI K MANOHARAN He is the seconder Is it his maiden speech ?

SHRI H K L BHAGAT This is not a *maidan* speech in any case

SHRI PILOO MODY (GODHRA) Do you want separate speeches for the *maidan* ? (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The hon Member may please address the Chair

श्री एच के एल भगत राष्ट्रपति महोदय के इस ऐड्रेस में भारत की एक तस्वीर, उस का एक चित्र पेश किया गया है जो आज है। जो भारत की नीतियां है उन पर जितना बल देना चाहिए वह दिया गया है। भारत में जो कुछ पिछले वर्ष में हुआ है उस के बारे में जो बातें कही गई है वह सही परस्पेक्टिव में कही गई है। जो कदम भारत को बनाने के लिए उठाए गए है उन पर जोर दिया गया है और जो आशाएं आने वाले जमाने में है उन का चर्चा किया गया है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय के इस ऐड्रेस में न तो कोई लम्बे फालतू वायदे किए गए है न कोई नारेबाजी की गई है, बल्कि बहुत ठोस तस्वीर भारत की, भारत की नीतियों की, भारत के अचीवमेंट्स की भारत, के गोल की हमारे सामने रखी हुई है और इसलिए मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय को इस ऐड्रेस पर बधाई देता हू और इस मोशन को मैं सेकेंड करता हू।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पीलू मोदी साहब अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोलते रहेंगे, मजाक भी करते रहेंगे। वाजपेयी जी बड़ी अच्छी हिन्दी बोलते रहेंगे और यह सब कुछ होता रहेगा। लेकिन भारत का जो चित्र बन गया है, भारत की जो तस्वीर बन गई उस न इन का मजाक, न इन की अंग्रेजी, न इन की जोरदार भाषा, न कोई और चीज पलट सकती है। उसे कोई

[श्री के. एल. भगत]

नहीं बदल सकता है ।...(व्यवधान)... न आप हमारी नीतियों को बदल सकते है आप मे शक्ति कहा है हमारी नीति को पलटने की ? मेरा कहना यह है कि आज जो भारत की तस्वीर है वह एक वर्ष पहले क्या थी ? एक वर्ष पहले पीलू मोदी जी, वाजपेयी जी, निजलिंगप्पा साहब 9 बजे उठते है, मिलते है, दस बजे एलाएंस बनाते हैं और फिर लडते है। बजारत बनती है, एक दिन बनी दूसरे दिन टूटी। वजीर कमरों के लिए लड रहे है। कमरा किस को पहले बुक हुआ है किस को बाद मे बुक हुआ है, कौन जिले मे कौन डी सी रखा जाय, यह लड़ाई चलती थी और एक इम्प्रेशन था कि भारत कमजोर हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)—भविष्यवाणिया हो रही थी कि भारत मे अब केन्द्र कमजोर हो जायगा। ग्रैंड एलाएंस बन रहा था, मेल हो रहा था पार्टियो का और दुनिया के कुछ अखबार लिख रहे थे कि भारत कमजोर हो जायगा, केन्द्र कमजोर हो जायगा। बहुत सी रियासतें भी कमजोर हो गई है और भारत की तस्वीर गिरेगी, यह आज से एक वर्ष पहले भारत की तस्वीर थी। और एक वर्ष बाद की भारत की तस्वीर है—एक उभड़ता हुआ, बढ़ता हुआ मजबूत केन्द्र, मजबूत रियासतें, और एक विचारधारा पर चलने वाले लोग। एक नये इतिहास के दौर और एक नये इम्तहान मे से हम गुजर गए जिस मे हमारी नीतियो की विजय हुई। यों तो हर देश की नीति का इम्तहान हर समय होता रहता है, लेकिन यह कुछ ऐसे ऐतिहासिक दौर राष्ट्र के इतिहास मे आते है जब उस का इम्तहान होता है। और यह जो हमारी विजय हुई इस मे हमारी फौजो की वियज तो थी ही, उस से बढ़ कर हमारी नीतियों की विजय थी । हमारा विश्वास प्रजातंत्र में और उस के मुकाबिले मे पाकिस्तान का विश्वास मिलिटरी डिक्टेटरशिप मे, हमारा विश्वास सकुलरिज्म से और पाकिस्तान का विश्वास उस के विरुद्ध कम्युनलिज्म में, उस के साथ ही यहां बैठी हुई कुछ पार्टियों का विश्वास खास तौर पर जनसंघ का कम्यनलिज्म मे, हमारा विश्वास सेल्फ-सफिसेंसी में, इडिपेंडेंट फारेन पालिसी मे और इन का विश्वास दूसरे देशो की तरफ देखने में, यह स्थिति है। आज तो कहते है कि यह सब जो कुछ हुआ यह तो सारे देश ने किया है, सब ने किया है। वही लोग आज कह रहे है जो कल तक निन्दा किया करते थे और कहते थे कि भारत की नीति गलत है, वियतनाम मे खामख्वाह बोलते है, जो इस तरह की बाते करते थे कि भारत पर रूस का दबाव है। मुझे वाजपेयी जी का वह भाषण याद है। इस हाउस मे उन्होने रूस भारत मधि पर बधाई दी और कहा कि इदिरा जी की यह बड़ी भारी अचीवमेंट है। जब जीत हुई, तो प्रधान मंत्री और रूस को बधाई दी उसके दो दिन बाद वोट क्लब मे बोले तो कहा कि इस मे कोई छिपी हुई बात है। फिर चुनाव मे कहा कि व्हाइट पेपर निकालो और बाद मे कहने लगे भारत रूस का गुलाम है। यह हमारी नीतियो की विजय थी और इस दौर मे भारत की शक्ति का इम्तहान हुआ। पाकिस्तान सातवें बेड़े की तरफ देख रहा था, कही चीन की तरफ देख रहा था और भारत को नेता प्रधान मत्री इदिरा गाधी देश की जनता की तरफ देख रही थी और वह यही कहे जा रही थी कि आप इकट्ठे रहे, शाति से रहे मिल कर रहें और इतने मे ही इस देश का ही नही दुनिया का और बगला देश का इतिहास बदल गया। इस छः महीने के अंदर हमारा जो इम्तहान हुआ उस ने यह बताया कि भारत की नीतिया सही थी, उस की फाउडेशन सही थी। जो बुनियाद जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने डाली थी वह सही थी। अगर उन नीतियो पर चलते जो जनसंघ वगैरह की की नीतियां हैं जो वही हैं जिन पर पाकिस्तान के रूलर्स चल रहे थे तो भारत का वही हश्र

होता जो पाकिस्तान का हुआ। प्रधान मंत्री पर दबाव भी डालने की कोशिश की गई कि बगला देश को अभी रेकग्नाइज करो, इसी स्टेज पर करो। असल बात यह है कि इन पार्टियों को, खास तौर से जनसघ को यह ख्याल नही था कि बगला देश के मामले मे जो रिफ्यूजी यहा आए है वह वापस जाए गे। जो खत वाजपेयी जी ने लिखा था जो कि सेंट्रल हाल मे पढ कर सुनाया गया, उस मे उन्होने यह लिखा था कि मुझे आशका थी कि ये वापस नही जाए गे और उस के बाद उन्हो ने प्रशसा भी की। लेकिन उन्हे यह आशका थी, यह उन्होने लिखा था। अमन मे इन को यह आशा थी कि देश इस म कामयाब नही होगा और अपने कार्यकर्ताओं की सभा मे उन्होने कहा कि बगला देश प्रधान मत्री के लिए बाटरलू साबित होगा। वह बाटरलू हुआ, लेकिन बाटरलू वाजपेयी जी का हुआ, उन की पार्टी का हुआ और दूसरी पार्टियो का हुआ। दिल्ली मे से जनसघ का सफाया हो गया।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : It is we who insisted upon taking action for liberation of Bangladesh. Why is he quoting wrongly ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will get your chance when your turnn comes

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI He is misquoting, Sir, unnecessarily

SHRI PILOO MODY . That is permitted. (*Interruption*) In Parliament misquoting is permitted; it is going on everyday.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : He is making specific charge. Why is he misquoting it ? We have every right to protest at least.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई मिसकोटेशन नही कर रहा हु, जो बात कह रहा हूं ठीक कह रहा हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ पिछले एक साल मे हुआ या पिछले 6 महीनो मे हुआ जिस तरह से मुल्क की तसवीर बदली, जब पहला चुनाव हुआ, लोक सभा के चुनाव मे जब ये लोग, मेरा मतलब है जनसघवाले हार गये, तो इन्होने दिमाग लगाया और कहा कि बैलेट पेपर्स कैमिकली ट्रीटेड थे, इस वजह से हार गये। जब पिछले चुनाव मे हारे तो इन्होने कहा कि परसनैलिटी कल्ट की वजह से हार गये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, परसनैलिटी कल्ट अगर किसी पार्टी मे है तो सब से ज्यादा जनसघ मे है जहा पर्सनैलिटी की पूजा होती है, गुरू की पूजा होती है, गुरू का हुकम सारी पार्टी पर लागू होता है। पार्टी अगर किसी बात को तय करती है, लेकिन उस के ऊपर अगर गुरू का हुकम आ जाता है, तो पार्टी कुछ नही है और जिस का कोई डेमोक्रेटिक फक्शनिंग नही है, इस लिये पर्सनैल्टी कल्ट सब से ज्यादा जनसघ मे है । परसनैलिटी कल्ट सब से ज्यादा बनाने की किस ने काशिश की ? जनसघ ने कोशिश की ।

लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि किसी की पर्सनैल्टी या पर्सनैल्टी कल्ट किसी की पूजा से नही बनती है, करोड़ो लोगो के दिलो मे विचारधाराओ की चमक और ज्योति पैदा करने से बनती है। देश के लोग अगर प्रधान मत्री के साथ आये तो सिर्फ उन की नीतियो के कारण आये। वाजपेयी जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से ज्यादा ज़ोरदार भाषण दिल्ली मे किया, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी उन की पार्टी का दिल्ली से सफाया हो गया, इस लिये कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के एक शब्द पर करोड़ों लोगो को विश्वास था और वाजपेयी जी

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

के हजारो शब्दो पर भी जनता को विश्वास नही था।

मैं कह रहा था कि राष्ट्रपति जी के इस एड्रेस मे जिन चीजो को देश मे सुधारने की जरूरत है, उन का जिक्र किया गया है। इस एड्रेस मे बहुत आब्जैक्टिव परयूजल हमारे देश की स्थिति का किया गया है हमारे देश के इण्डस्ट्रीयल ग्रोथ मे जो कमी है, उक की चर्चा की गई है। पब्लिक सैक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग्ज मे जो इम्प्रूवमेन्ट की जानी चाहिये, उन कमियो को दूर करने के लिये जो स्टेप्स लिये गये है, उन की चर्चा की गई है। पिछले दिनो मे हमारी इकानामिक स्थिति पर जो बोझ पडा, हमारे देश को, हमारी सरकार को जिस तरह से उसे फैस करना पडा, उस की भी चर्चा की गई है इस मे जो कमिया है, जिन सुधारो की इस मे जरूरत है, जिन नई दिशाओ की इस मे जरूरत है, उन तमाम चीजो का इस मे जिक्र किया गया है इस समय हमारे देश के सामने जो समस्यायें है, प्राइसेज की समस्या, अन-एम्पलायमेन्ट के बारे मे, गर्ज कि तमाम चीजो के बारे मे इस मे जिक्र किया गया है।

इसी तरह से हमारी विदेशी नीति के बारे मे यह कहा जा रहा था कि हमारी विदेश नीति बड़ी गलत है, लेकिन हमारी विदेशी नीति सही साबित हुई। आज हमारी जीत इस लिये नहीं हुई कि हम होशयार थे या चालाक थे, बल्कि हमारी नीति इस लिये कामयाब हुई कि हम सच्चाई पर थे, हम सत्य के लिये लड़ रहे थे। आज हमारे पडोसी देशो के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात अच्छे हैं और आगे भी ज्यादा अच्छे हो, मजबूत हो, इस बात पर खास तौर से इस एड्रेस मे बल दिया गया है। आज कुछ लोग प्रचार करते है कि भारत महान हो गया है, बड़ा हो गया है, शक्तिवान हो गया है और अब भारत छोटे छोटे मुल्को को दबा लेगा। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ठीक कहा है और इस एड्रेस मे भी ठीक लिखा है कि भारत की महानता इस बात मे नही है कि वह किसी को ताकत से दबा ले। भारत की महानता इस बात मे है कि वह सब के साथ प्यार और मोहब्बत के नाते जोडे, सब देश अपनी विचार-धाराओ के मुताबिक अपने देश को बनाये। इस मे सीलोन, नैपाल और दूसरे दशो के साथ ताल्लुकात सुधारने की चर्चा की गई है, ताल्लुकात बनाने की चर्चा की गई है। यह सबूत है कि हमारी विदेश नीति सफल हुई हमारी जम्हुरियत सफल हुई है, अपने देश को मजबूत बनाने और तगडा बनाने मे हम सफल हुए है—इन सब बातो की इस मे चर्चा है।

कई बार यह कहा जाता है कि यह सरकार तो स्लोगन-मौगरिंग मे यकीन रखती है, स्लोगन लगा रही है। आप आज जिस को स्लोगन कहते है, अगर सिर्फ नारो पर जाय तो पिछले 20 सालो मे मिल कर और अकेले-अकेले अपोजीशन पार्टियो ने जितने नारे लगाये, अगर कोई नारो से ही जीतता तो आप जीत सकते थे, लेकिन भारत की तामीर का काम जिस वक्त प० जवाहर लाल जी ने शुरू किया तो उन्होने साफ साफ कह दिया था कि रचना का काम एक-एक ईट जोड कर होगा, एक-एक ईट जोड कर ही इमारत बनती है और ईट लागाने वालो को उस के लिये पसीना बहाना पडता है, मेहनत करनी पड़ती है और इसी लिये कन्स्ट्रक्शन का काम उन्होने प्लैण्ड तरीके से किया और हमारी प्रधान मत्री जी ने भी उसी रास्ते को अपनाया। उन्होने अपने भाषण मे कहा है कि अगर हम को भारत को बनाना है तो उस के लिये हम को बहुत सी दिक्कतो, तकलीफो को सहन करना पडेगा, अपनी मेहनत और परिश्रम से उस को बनाना होगा। इस मे नारे की कोई बात नही है, हम तो भारत को बनाना चाहते है और राष्ट्रपति जी के एड्रेस मे इसी बात की तस्वीर है कि हम को भारत

मेहनत से, परिश्रम से, ताकत से बनाना चाहते है। बहुत कुछ अब तक हो चुका है और कुछ अभी करना बाकी है ।

कल मेरे भाई ज्योतिमय वसु का गला बैठ गया, बहुत जोर जोर से बोल रहे थे, उन्होने सोचा कि बाहर जनता मे उन की बात को कोई नही सुनता तो यही सुनाओ मैंने अखबार मे पढा कि इन की पार्टी ने कहा है कि अब हम को पार्लियामेन्ट्री मेथड्स के बा जाय कोई दूसरा मेथड सोचना पडेगा। भाई, अगर दूसरा मेथड सोचोगे तो समझ लो कि भारत मे सब से बडी शक्ति जनता की है, जब जनता को चुनाव म नही जीत सके तो फिर एक्स्ट्रा पार्लियामेन्ट्री मेथड्स को डील करना जनता जानती है और उस का जवाब भी आप को मिल गया है। बगाल की जनता ने आप को जवाब दे दिया है, वहा आप नाकाम हुए है और इस लिये नाकाम हुए कि आप का फक्शनिंग डेमोक्रेटिक नही था। आप का थिंकिंग एक्स्ट्रा पार्लियामेन्ट्री मेथड्स पर आधारित था, इसी लिये बगाल की जनता ने आप को रिजेक्ट किया। अगर अब कुछ और करोगे तो जो आप के बैठे हुए है, वे भी साफ हो जायेगे ।

इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जी का एड्रेस हमारे देश को सही दिशा की तरफ ले जाने के लिये पूरा संकेत करता है, पूरा इशारा करता है, देश को बल देता है। मैं राष्ट्रपति के इस एड्रेस के लिये उन को बधाई देता हू ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order For his knowledge, I am quoting from the London *Economist* which says "Indira calls in the toughs to win back West Bengel" This shows how the election has been rigged, how the whole thing is a farce

SHRI H K L. BHAGAT He is reduced to such a position that he has to quote a London paper I would not be surprised if he now starts quoting Nixon papers.

इन शब्दो के साथ इस एड्रेस के लिये मेरे साथी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस का समर्थन करता हू ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That an Addressed be presented to the President in the following terms —

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of of Parliament assembled together on the 13th March 1972'"

PROF S L SAKSENA (Maharajgauj) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

'but regret that there is no mention in the address of practical schemes to eradicate unemployment that is rampant in all sections of the people in the country (1)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to remove corruption and nepotism which is rampant in the country" (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to nationalise the foreign banks in the country" (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no metion in the Address of specific steps to lower-land ceilings and to distribute land to the landless" (4)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps for the nationalisation of the sugar industry" (5)

[Prof S L Saksena]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal for appointment of Third Sugar Wage Board " (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the grave injustice to sugarcane growers who are being paid a sugarcane price of Rs 10 - only in East U P when sugar is selling over Rs 3/- per kilo ' ( )

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any specific measures proposed to be taken to enforce a need based minimum wage in industry ' (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

but regret that there is no mention in the Address of a dozen deaths due to forcible vasectomy operations in one month camps in Gorakhpur district from 27th January to 27th February 1972 during which period the entire normal administrative work of the district was at a standstill and patwaris, lekhpals, gramsewaks qurq-amins, primary school teachers and other Government employees were ordered under threat of suspension and dismissal to procure ten to twenty persons for vosectomy operations ' (9)

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no effective steps have been proposed to eradicate poverty " (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that no weightage is given to the State of Kerala which had been badly neglected in the successive Plans in the matter of Central investment in the Public Sector and in railway lines and workshops "

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

' but regret that the Union Government has taken no effective steps to revitalize the traditional industries of Kerala, like coir, cashewnut and handloom " (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the fall in the prices of coconut pepper and other products of Kerala is not countered by effective steps by the Central Government ' (13)

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the steps to be taken by Government to stop the lotteries in the whole country (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for introduction of prohibition throughout the country " (15)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps to remove the shortage of small coins in the country " (16)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps to reduce the cost of living and to raise the standard of living of the people in the country" (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps to be taken to increase the electric power supply in those States which usually experience shortage of power supply" (18)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं: कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात.

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्ता करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण मे बढती हुइ कीमतों को काम करने के लिये कोई ठोस आश्वासन नही दिये गये है।"(20)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात.

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राट्रपति के अभिभाषण मे विशाल पैमाने पर फैली हुई बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये न तो कोई निश्चित योजना का उल्लेख है और न कोई अवधि बताई गई है।" (21)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में तृतीय वेतन अयोग की सिफारिशों से केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान आर्थिक कठिनाइयो में कब से राहत मिलेगी-इस का कोई आश्वासन नहीं है।" (22)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ जाये, अर्थात :

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में सुरक्षा कर्मचारी तथा रेल कर्मचारियो के वेतनमानो मे वृद्धि किये जाने का कोई स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं है।"(23)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में हाल ही के चुनाव मे किये गये शासन तत्र के दुरुपयोग और राजनीतिक हत्याओ की कोई निन्दा नही की गई है।" (24)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त मे यह जोड़ा जावे, अर्थात

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में छाछरो सिन्ध तथा छम्ब जम्मू क्षेत्र से आये हुए विस्थापितो की समस्यओ और उस के सम्बन्ध मे की जा रही प्रभावी कार्यवाही का कोई उल्लेख नही है।" (25)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जावे, अर्थातः

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में पाकिस्तान के बलात् कब्जे से काश्मीर के भू-भाग को मुक्त करने का कोई अश्वासन नहीं दिया गया।" (26)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण मे 1962

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

में चीन द्वारा लिये गये भारतीय भू प्रदेशों को वापिस लेने के संसद में संकल्प को पूरा करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (27)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में हालही के भारत-पाक युद्ध में भारतीय सेनाओं द्वारा जीते गये पाक-प्रदेशो को लौटाये जाने की संभावना तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।" (28)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में बंगला देश के प्रश्न और भारत-पाक युद्ध के विषय में संसार के देशों के रवैयों का अनुभव करने के परिणामस्वरूप विदेश नीति में आवश्यक परिवर्तन का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (29)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात:

"किन्तु यह सदन इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त करता है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में एशिया महाद्वीप में चीन के बढ़ते हुए खतरे को ध्यान में रखकर, भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये आणविक बम्ब तथा आयुध बनाये जाने का कोई आश्वासन नहीं है।" (30)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Some amendments were tabled this morning at Ton. They may not have been circulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the bulletin dated March 7, it had been intimated that amendments were to be tabled by 5 P. M. yesterday. In view of the fact that this debate will be resumed a fortnight later, he might kindly represent to the Speaker to extend the time. I cannot just accept them now.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sorry to say that I have no thanks to offer either to the President for delivering this speech which is before me or to those who have written the speech and given it to the President, a speech which does not represent the realities in the country and which contains as many untruth as possible.

I do not go into the questions referred, to here concerning implementation of land reform measures and other problems because there are things said which are untrue. There are things like that. I do not want to go into them. It is said here that the implementation of land reform measures has gained momentum. Kerala is cited as one of the States in regard to this.

The Kerala Government's budget itself shows, and both the Revenue Minister and the Finance Minister have said, that only one-third had been implemented, because there is no money. They have asked the Planning Commission for money, and the Planning Commission has refused to give money. So, it is impossible to implement it. There are so many things regarding which I do not want to refer.

But I am very sorry to say that the President has said in paragraph 25—I do not know how they came to this conclusion about the elections—that "the elections have just taken place in 16 States and two Union territories, and the peaceful manner in which they were held has again demonstrated the maturity of our people and their enduring faith in parliamentary democray." Sir, when so many people are killed, when even the Polling officers are killed and when hundreds of voters are killed, and also when everybody knows that there were so many clashes, the President says it was a peaceful manner in which the elections had been held. What is the peaceful manner in which the elections were held? What has happened. According to you, monthing has happened. I do not quote Nixon's papers; I do not quote London papers. I am quoting from a paper in India; it is not our poper. What it has said, I want to point out,

"Bangal; gunners grab votes." A report on West Bengal elections has appeared in the *Economic Times* of March 12th, 1972; by the paper's Calcutta Bureau. I want only to quote certain paragraphs from it. If it is a London paper or an Amarican paper, you can also say that it is false. If it our paper, you can also say that. But it is the *Economic Times*, and what is it that they have said ? It says that the Calcutta voters "in over 20 constituencies in west Bengal had a new experience of having their votes cast by armed gangs on Saturday."

Then, it says that in Tollygunge two women voters standing in the queue succumbed to bullet injuries. Bunches of ballot papers were snatced from the custody of the Presiding Officers, stamped out and put into the ballot-boxes in Chanditala, Gandhi colony and Bejoogarh in this constituency." In North Beliaghata, Mr. Kalias Malakar, polling agent of Mr. K. P. Ghosh, was shot dead in a polling station. In the morning, Mr. Ghosh sent polling agents to 23 booths with police escorts, but goondas controlling the booth did not allow them to enter, and the-police expressed their inability to protect them.

Another very important thing is this. Where this correspendent toured different areas in Baranagore at about 2 p.m., polling had practically stopped. On the east of B.T. Road, only CPI Congress workers existed, and according to them, Polling was nearly 90 per cent by 1 p. m. On the streets, this correspondent's car had to stop before surging crowds who complained that they could not exercise their franchise as they were scared away by armed gangs. From their account, it was gathered that after two hours of polling, armed gangs raided polling booths located on the west side of the B. T. Road.

This is the report from a paper which is not our paper which is against us or never supports us. It is a paper which supports the Government always and in such a paper, its correspendent has written that this has happened.

And yet the President says that there has never been a polling which was so peaceful as in the last election. A very peaceful polling. It is just like saying that a man fell from a tree and when the people asked what had happened, it was said that nothing very serious happened; only the head and the body were separated; nothing very serious. But the paper says what has happened. I have to say something more from what I have got. The paper said that a surging crowd came to the correspondent and said that they were not allowed to go and vote. So many people were killed; there is not even a mention of that in the Address. What is said is, "the peaceful manner in which the elections were held has again demonstrated rhe maturity of our people and their enduring faith m parliametary democracy." I say that the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has murdered parliamentary democracy in this country and buried it. How can there be faith in parliamentary democracy ?...(*Interruptions.*) Never after Independence have I heard of an election on the eve of which so many people were killed. So many persons were killed on the polling day, on the counting day also. What has happened ? I have got information from Mr. Jyoti Bosu. Counting agents had been driven away and we had to withdraw from the counting centres because we do not want to remain a party to this manipulation of ballot papers and ballot boxes. When polling was taking place, the agents were driven away. People should not think that our Party has not got the support of the peopl in places where they have not won. It is because of their manipulatoin of vote and manipulation of votes ballot boxes. That is what has happened.

15 hrs.

First of all I wanted to quote the *Economic Times* which says that this election had been fought with guns. To say that parliamentary democracy is there is not only a falsehood, it is a fraud on parliamentary democracy, an unashamed fraud on parliamentary democracy. So many persons had been killed on the eve of the elections. Even polling officers had been killed. For the President to come and say two days after such an election that there has been a peaceful election in this country! We have to say that the President's Address is below the dignity of the President or of parliamentary democracy.

[Shri K. Gopalan]

I want to place before you certain facts about the elections. About 35 persons had been killed on the eve of the elections. I have the got the names of the people killed but do not want to take the time of the House in reading the names. In the 24 Parganas alone 17 persons were killed, five were killed in Burdan and three in Nadia... (*Interruptions*.) Who, my friend asks. I say: our people. On the day of elections two persons were killed ; one of them is comrade Alok Majumdar who was killed at Baranagar. On the eve of the elections, candidate Gangadhar Naskar of Sonarpur was wounded. Candidate Prasanta Sur, former Mayor of Calcutta was shot at ; he did not die ; he escaped. Comrade Babu Datta Roy was killed by the bullet and comrade Sur escaped. I know that because I went there. The cars of Bijoy Modak M.P. and Shri Somnath Chatterjee. M.P. were attacked with bombs. Comrade Samar Mukerjee was wounded in the forehead in front of the headquarters of the Divisional Commissioner and his wound which you can see shows how parliamentary democracy has functioned.

Rape has become so common ; I shall give you some intances. Ashima Poddar was arrested an violated in police lock-up. In Sonarpur, 24 Paraganas Comrade Nirmal Chatterjee was killed and his widow, a mother of four children, was raped during the same night by Congress goondas. Then in Birbhum village Saraswathi Bhagdini and Subhadra Bhagdini were raped by police and Congress goondas. They were later found unconscious in the room where they had been locked up and raped. Will anybody say these things, if these were not true ? This is what has happened, and it has become a common thing today. After all this, it is no use denying the electoral rolls were not properly revised, the names of so many people who were entitled to vote were removed. Before the date of the elections there were so many attacks. I will give you some instances.

On 10.3.1972 at about 10 p.m. palice raided Jhingri Mohalla, Baluatola, Mahudanga, Bastin Bazar, all Muslim areas and arrested nearly 100 Muslims including our polling agents, booth volunteers. On the following day, *i. e.*, on the date of polling, police also arrested many of our supporters. Voters were also chased from the polling of this, by police and Congress-CPI voluntrees. Many voters who came to cast votes were also arrested. Voters were threatened with pipe-guns, revolvers by these armed gaondas. Proctically twelve booths in Muslim areas were caputured by armed CPI-Congress volunteers. Police helped them directly. The whole Muslim area was seized panic and terror. In this area, nearly 80 per cent voters could not cast their votes. Taking this opportunity, CPI people cast bogus votes in large numbers. The total number of votes m these booths was 11,000. This is about Asansol constituency.

In Durgapur constituency, in "C" Zone, two polling booths at Durgapur project were practically captured by nearly 50 Nabe Congress Volunteers armed with revolvers, pipeguns, bombs etc. Most of these volunteers are known anti-social elements Many of them are wanted on murder charges. In the morning they stabbed three voters including one female voter near the polling booths. Thereafter they continuously threw bombs near the polling booths to create panic and terror. As a result, genuine voters could not come to the polling booths to cast their votes. Large number of bgous votes were cast in favour of Congress in these of polling booths.

As far as Burdwan is concerned, we know what happened there even before. Voters of four polling booths of Kurmum village were attacked by bombs and pipe guns and the goondas dispersed more than the thousand voters. Congress workers Kidnapped Ananta Mondal from Kurmum. Kaligram, Daskur, Mirjapur, Hatadewar, Rian and 20 other booths were captured and the polling agents of CPI (M) were driven out, Congress workers and bgous voters cast votes openly. Thus, total number of voters affected were about 30,000.

In Faridpur Constituency, at Sarti booth, our election agents and booth volunteers were forcibly turned out by Naba Congress armed volunteers. At Ichapore and Benagram booths, the Police Superin-

tendent threatened our booth volunteers with open revolver and forced them to leave the booths All these booths were practically captured by Naba Congress volunteers armed with pipe guns, bombs etc In Titghur, Muslim workers' bustees were burnt

These are some of things which happened This has happened not only in West Bengal I know personally that this has happened in Andhra and in Bihar also In Andhra, in Nalgonda and Khammam districts these things have happened I saw some of the workers who had been beaten They were in hospital I went to the Nalgonda hospital and saw them I also went to the villages and there I found that the houses of Harijans had been burnt on the suspicion that they would not vote for the Congress Never in the history of elections have you ever seen so many burnings, murders, turning away of polling officers etc I wrote to the Collectors of Nalgonda, Miriyalguda, Krishna and other districts I told them that in the last elections we were not allowed to go to our agents in the polling agents, and so something must be done to protect them, so that they can enter the polling booths and so what is heppenmg there Is it an election ? Do you want the people to go and cast their votes according to their choice ?

The President says

> "The peaceful manner in which the elections were held has again demonstrated the maturity of our people and their enduring faith in parliamentary democracy"

But after this elections, even those belonging to the Congress will have no faith in parliamentary democracy because they know what has happened That is why after the ticket mela in Delhi—just as there Kumbh Mela, there was a ticket mela—so many of them returned from the Mela and resigned They have made statements saying that the candidates selected by the Congress are those who have no faith in democracy and who are not progressive As far as two or three candidates in Andhra are concerned, I know they are first class goondas and do not know politics Is it a success of parliamentary democracy ? Is it a success of the policy and programme of the Congress ? Does the election result in West Bengal, where there was a strong united left opposition, show that the policy and programme of the congress has succeeded ? No Their policy and programme has not succeeded It is the money they spent, the terror they let loose, the rape and killing and manipulation of ballot boxes—it is this that has succeeded Everything including the State Mechinary has been used That is why the *Economic Times* correspondent wrote like that I do not know what has happened to him, whether he is alive after this report They have openly said that there was absolutely no valid election and by these election results, if anybody thinks that the Congress has succeeded, he is wrong It is not the success of the ballot The Prime Minister will be responsible for making the people understand that democracy by the ballot is over and recourse to bullet must be taken She has driven the people to that position, because openly everywhere it is done and the papers also write about it On the twelfth day when the elections were there, it has been done like that

Two things are clear The Prime Minister has murdered parliamentary democracy in this country The faith that remained in parliamentary democracy has gone The Prime Minister has also shown to the whole world that there is a woman Fascist dictator who has done all these things, The slogan was, "There should be a stable Congress Government Wipe out the opposition" Inside the Congress also, there is no opposition now The heads of Chief Minister have been cut off

Not only that In Kashmir, from 1953 onwards, there has been no free and fair election What was done in this election ? Opposition parties had been banned Arrests were made and internment orders were served If you do not give them an opportunity to partake in the elections by going to the people and appealing to them, What is this election ? We blamed Yahya Khan for not allowing the Governments to be formed after elections Here in the

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elections we do not give an opportunity to the people. We beat the people and kill them. Beating and killnig is not done after the election but before the election. By beating and killing the people and by driving away the agents, they say, "We have won the elections. Parliamentary democracy has succeeded. We have got so many seats" So far as this election is concerned, the people will judge for themselves whether it was a free and fair election. They have also to be prepared for such election taking place in the future. A few members have been elected, sometime only one or two, so that they will sit in the Assembly in the opposition and it can be said that there is parliamentary democracy with Congress in power and we in the opposition. So, deliberately a few members have been elected. It was a conspiracy from above, whose chief architect was the Prime Minister, who was assisted by the Governor and other officials. It is not something which took place all on a sudden; it was something which was pre-planned. It was an unashamed rape of parliamentary democracy in this country.

Even the slogan of the Prime Minister was "smash the opposition so that there will be a stable Congress Government in the States". Now that the elections are over, I do not know whether the partners or allies of the Congress like CPI will be allowed to continue as partners in the State Assemblies or whether they will also be smashed. That is yet to be seen.

It has been reported, not by us but by papers belonging to others, that polling officers have been shot, ballot boxes have been snatched away and polling officers threatened. All this has been done openly and people have seen it. So, people know well that it was not a free and fair election and parliament democracy has been butchered in this country.

So, the reference in the President's Address to "peaceful election" should be removed because there was not only no peaceful election but no election at all. We do not consider this election, at least so far as West Bengal is concerned, as an election. Since parliamentary democracy has been butchered, we as the opposition do not want to say anything because whatever we say will not be heard. So, I have nothing more to say except to protest very strongly against the way in which the elections have been held. The President in his Address refers to "enduring faith in parliamentary democracy". Let us see whether the people really have enduring faith in the present parliamentary democracy. Otherwise, they will have to decide what they have to do.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise with a deep sense of gratification and happiness to support the motion of thanks which is before the House. I was listening with a deep sense of sympathy, and my heart was going out in an emotion of condolence, when Shri A. K. Gopalan was making a speech, which is almost an epitah on the well-deserved demise that the Marxist Communist Party is undergoing.

The President's Address is a solemn occasion for a nation. The President as the head of the nation attempts a review of events of the the year past, assesses and evaludates them, and tells the nation what the achievements and shortfalls were and tries to project before the nation the challenges which it has to face in the ensuing year. To a nation an occasion cannot be more solemn than the one when the head of the nation, the Rashtrapati, addresses the entire nation. The nation had considerable expectation on that occasion and the Members of both the Houses went to the Central Hall to listen to the President's Address. It really gave a deep sense of pain and disgust not only to the Members of the House but to the entire nation to see the acrobat and the melodrama enacted by a bunch of discredited people rejected by the people, disowned by the people, judged and adjudged as undeserving of their support and confidence. It was really shocking to see in a large house like that a bunch of 20 or 25 people standing out and shouting against the President.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Next time there will be none.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : They started challenging the President, the entire House and the entire nation.....(*Interruption*). They started threatening that they would stay on until the President's Address was over but they did not have the stamina. They wavered and finally one by one they limped out of the House. This scene of a gallant beginning and an ignominious retreat of the Marxist Communist Party staged in the Central Hall is symbolic of their performance ranging from 1967 to 1972.

When I was listening to Shri Gopalan I was reminded of 1967, when after going into the ministry in Kerala and in Bengal, Shri E.M. Sankaran Namboodiripad and Shri A.K. Gopalan announced from the house top that in 1972 they would hoist the red flag of their brand on the Red Fort of Delhi. Bengal saw enough of them; Kerala saw enough of them and of the non-violence posed by these sweet sounding sheep. The entire nation knew how they behaved. They did not have the patience to remain in that garb. What happened ? Not by any liberation struggle but as a result of their stewing in their own juice the Marxist Communist Party and Shri E.M. Sankaran Namboodiripad had to find their way out to remain in wilderness.

The people of Kerala went into an election, judged them and rejected them as unwanted elements on the political scene of Kerala. Was there any rigging of elections in Kerala ? Was there no free election in Kerala ? There was no such allegation. They were judged by the people, condemned by the people, rejected by the people and cast out to serve their period of imprisonment in the wilderness.

What happened in West Bengal ? The West Bengal people know who these new type of non-violent lambs are. Who bred the cult of violence in West Bengal ? Who is responsible for the murders that were committed there ? Who begot the Naxalite brand of violence in West Bengal ? They did.....(*Interruption*). Is it not a well-khown fact ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Congress.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : The Marxist Communist Party is not known for its non-violence. They preach the cult of violence without any shame and without any disguise at all. They swear by violence and they swear by the Mao dictum of capturing power by the barrel of the gun. They do. Swearing as you do by violence, even if for argument's sake one may concede that your violence is countered by violence in retaliation, are you not cowards to mourn that you are being stoned ? When you start stoning, you must be prepared for being stoned back. When you start stabbing, you must be prepared to receive the stab back. You can stab back, of course, but do not, like the coward, mourn before the nation and say that you have been stabbed. That is absolute cowardice. They do not have the guts. That is what was witnessed in the Central Hall yesterday. They started shouting; they lost their voice and only gesticulation remained. And then they started trooping out. They did not have stamina to stay through. The entire House was looking on with indifference, with insulting cold indifference—the reception they had never expected. That is symbolic of the reaction of the nation to what they did in the Central Hall yesterday. The entire nation ignored them; they looked down upon them with a cold insulting indifference. Their fumbling retreat was symbolic of their final fate of exit from the natural scene if they persist in this sort of dirty gimmics.

Mr. Gopalan was speaking about rigging of elections. He characterised Mrs. Indira Gandhi as a fascist woman. My own congratulations to Mr. Gopalan. Here is a Gandhian, absolutely non-violent, absolutely non-fascist, absolutely democrat and absolutely parliamentarian. What a type of super being he is! The people must be laughing at it. (*Interruption*) You have been condemned by the people. He is now condemning everybody, saying this and that. I raise my head in thankfulness to God that there is no allegation of any invisible ink. It is only an allegation of rigging of elections. The margin is not of one; the margin is not of a hundred; the margin is not of five hundreds and is not limited to West Bengal alone. From Kashmir down to the south, from east to the west, State after State, constituency after constituency, the people have asserted themselves. Why ? Not because somebody capitalised on the

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Bangladesh issue; not because violence was perpetrated. The people judged the type of parties in juxtaposition. The Opposition was in hegemony from 1967 to 1971. They saw what their brand is. They saw and judged how democracy will be safe in their hands. They made their judgment and they declared what they wanted the nation to be. Their judgment came in 1971.

Were the 1971 elections rigged ? Was there any violence during the 1971 elections? Nothing of the sort. No allegation at all. Was there any capitalisation of a particular thing ? No. The people asserted themselves. Forget about the parties; forget about the limited vision. But look at the nation, the way the nation has grown up on the form of the entire world. Be it a Communist Party man, be it a Congress Party man, be it a R.S.P. man, be it any party man, was there any period in the history of this nation when an Indian could get up and say, "I am proud to be an Indian because my achievements are commendable"? That is the sum-total of the achievements of the year we have passed through.

Thc unity of the nation was never at such a peak as it was in 1971-72. The discipline of the nation was never such as it was in 1971-72. The coordination between military forces, the civil forces, the jawans and the Kisans was never so completely united as a single body and soul as it was in 1971-72. The economic sector never asserted itself if with such self-confidence at it did during 1971-72. We faced the greatest of challenges which a nation had ever to face. Last year, in 1971, when this house assembled we heard rumblings on our border and as days went by we had to face the challenge of 10 million people coming into our country. May I remind you that never in the history of the whole world, never in the history of the refugee problem. the refugees, once come, have ever gone back. That is an event which has never occurred in the history of the entire world. Refugees, once they come, settle down and their returning is a problem which remains unsolved. That has been the history throughout. The bginning of this Parliament saw the coming of the refugees, and the Prime Minister said that the refugees would not be here and that they would go back. The Prime Minister had her own timings, her own schemes and her own ideas, and the nation put full confidence in her. She did not betray the nation. She proved herself worthy of the confidence of the nation. Now, after one year, there is not even one refugee on the soil of India. The entire refugees have gone back without any price having had to be paid.

We faced the greatest international conspiracy. The Marxist Communist Party took its birth from its extra-loyalty to China. They said, "Although China had attacked you, this is not an attack, because a socialist country will never attack." Therefore, by that dictum, you cleft the great Communist Party in two. They said it because of their loyalty to China. And that China, during the course of this one year, has come to arrangements with America. An international conspiracy has taken place against India between America, China and Pakistan. Should not be proud of having faced that consiracy ? The non-alignment concept asserted itself and asserted itself in active force. The Indo-Sovit Treaty was formulated where under socialist forces of the entire world mustered up to face this international conspiracy. The result is that the international attack on India has been repelled and we are now victorious. That is why I said that, if for no other reason, at least for this reason the year 1971-72 is a year about which it should be said, to quote Churchill : even if India would live for a millennium, this was the finest hour in the history of India. That was the year that has been passed through, and during that period, in spite of the challenges we had to face, prices did not soar up, discipline was maintained, production was on an even keel and our military forces were perfectly in good moral. And that was indeed a great showing. It is that assessment that the President has sought to make. And should not the Parliament turn to him and say "Thank you, President, for making this truthful this assessment; thank you, President, for making truthfull evaluation; thank you, Government, for leading this nation through this difficult period ? That is why I said, "I rise with a sense of gratification to support this particular motion which is now before the House".

Now, looking ahead, there are certain problems. The problems are that communal forces are still on the horizon. In the last year's address the President mentioned about communal forces, but in this year's address no mention is made. Let it not be taken that communal forces are down and out Communal forces are still here. I am making an allegation, an open allegation that in my own State the Marxist Communist Party is engaged in nothing except fomenting Communal agitations....(*Interruptions*) Everywhere, be it in Tellicherry, be it in Poovar, they are going round fomenting communal tension and Marxist Communist Party men have been caught redhanded in their nefarious tactics of fomenting communal tension as between Hindu and Muslims. They have lost everythiug else (*Interruptions*) They know that, on the front of socialism, they have no chance; they know that, by Parliamentory democracy, they have no chance; they know that by practical socialism they have no chance. This great Indian National Congress, along with its allies in socialist struggle, are going ahead leading the people to their goal and to their destiny. (*Interruptions*) They know that they have no chance and, therefore, they are raising the other slogan pulling out people on communal basis hoping that the Congress could be emaciated and they could stage a come-back. What I am saying is that communalism is still rife and forces are there to foment communalism. That is the danger we have to be aware of. We have two parties in India; one says that they represent the entire Hindus and the other says that they represent the entire Muslims. Both the parties opposed the Indian National Congress. The population of India consists mostly of Hindus and Muslims. And what was the result of the elections ? Both the parties who swear by community have been set aside and the Hindus and Muslims of India said, "We repose our confidence in the secular party to protect our interests". Let the communal Parties take a lesson from it. I must submit it is time that the Government take not of their nefarious activities. Communalism has been rejected by the people and the lesson of this election is a call to the Government to give a lead to the nation in this respect that communalism may be combated and secular forces may be fostered. That is the call given to us.

Challenges there are and the challenges we are facing with a sense of confidence. Self-reliance is the key-note of his entire Address and self-reliance is the motivating force for the entire nation. We are today proudly conscious and confident that India has got the resources, the man-power, inherent strength, the unity, the sagacity and the agility to move forward face up any challenge. That is the lesson we have learnt from the events that have taken place in the course of 1971-72. Enriched by this lesson emboldened by this experience having confidence that the nation if being led by a leader who has got the sagacity, almost unparallelled in memorable times, we are getting ahead facing the challenges.

Thus, with that confidence, a few sentences are made about America and about Pakistan, not with a sense of supplication, but with a sense of confidence and assertion of our manliness, America is advised that if they choose, still the hands of friendship is here. Along with that it is stated, "No aid, no assistance which has got strings or which will end in the barterin away of the fundamental principles that we are nurturing". With that note of confidence we have got to go ahead.

One sentence and I have done. In the statement mention is made about a moratorium on strikes and lock-outs. I do not want to sound discordant note. Of course, there must be production and there shall not be strikes if that can be avoided, but industrial disputes there will be and the crux of the question is how the industrial dispute will be handled, Be it remembered that the worker is not nceessarily the guilty person. Industrial disputes will have to be traced to the other party also and the Covernment must take a decision and make a declaration that if the management is responsible for creation of any industrial dispute or industrial strife, the management, will be handled with the firmness they have never known. If that is done, I think, there will be no need for strike. Strikes can be avoided not by dictates, not by ordinances but by understanding and co-ordination and by evolving an industrial labour policy which will wipe out the reason for the strike.

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Sir, the workers of this country are conscious of their rights. They are getting ahead with a sense of responsibility too.

Therefore, I place on record my thanks to the President for the correct evaluation he has given us, for the note of self-reliance that he has sounded and for the call to the nation that they have got to rely on themselves and go ahead and for the inspiration and the confidence with which this nation is led and for the unity of the nation ready to face any challenge however big and however formidable.

Now, war against poverty is as great and as important as the war against the enemy and enriched by that experience, we have absolutaly no doubt that this nation under this leadership will certainly be upto the task of facing the challenges and surviving the challenges.

I am conscious that my friends on the other side still remain to be a nuisance... (*Interruptions*) Shri A. K. Gopalan said before coming here that he would not make it possible for, and he would not allow, the Parliament to function.....(*Interruptions*) Now, it was published in the papers. He will not allow the Parliment to function. Who says ? Shri A. K. Gopalan. He saw the heyday of his time. He knows where he is now...a puny party rejected completely by the people and yet he has got the temerity to say that he would not allow the Parliament to function. Sir, the Parliament will go on and the Parliament will function because the Parilament represents the people of India. We will go on with our deliberations in spite of one thousand A. K. Gopalans. The Marxist Communist Party, completely rejected, will remain to be of nuisance value but the people of India will have no patience for senility and political impotency which, in frustration, will be celeberating out things which no responsible person will ever think of calling out. Adventurism had its day. Adverturism has ceased now to be able to cut any ice here after because the people of India are mature enough. The Marxist Communist party with their extra parilamentry aerobats will wait to see that they are making the exit from the political scene the same way they did from the Central Hall. With a sense of gratification and pride and happiness, as a Member of this House, I support this Motion and commend it to the acceptance of the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKEKJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my main grouse against the President's Addrt is that there is very litale evidence of a practical realisation of an intention to implement the mandate which this House had been given during the last elections, a mandate which has been snpplemented and strengthened by the results of the State Assembly Elections which have just concluded, I find that while there is a qualitative change in the atmosphere of our country, so far as national and international postures are concerned there is no indication in so far as the President's Address is concerned. of policies and programmes to be pursued which would bring about a true reflection of that change.

I can understand something of the euphoria which has affected Members of the Congress party. I can understand that they have many a good reason for jubilation. But this euphyria alone should not be the only capital which they present. Things have to be done and done soon in the case of our people, the mandate which our people have given, but, I don't see yet and indication of that mandate being sought to be implemented practically in the near future.

I am also rather disturbed to discover another thing for instance. My friend Mr. Alagesan—when he was a Minister we used to say, he was making too many allegations said in the course of his speech which was very carefully read out from manuscript or typescript. He said that Mahatma Gandhi liberated, India and Shrimati Indira Gandhi liberated Bangla Desh. Now, Sir this House knows very well that this House, no section of this House, including my friends on this side, have ever been parsimonious in according to the Prime Minister the credit which undoubtedly belongs to her in so far as the emergence of Bangla Desh is conerned. But it is a little too much particularly on the eve of her forthcoming

visit to Bangla Desh to have it on the record of this House, a statement made by a former President of a State Congress Committee and a former Minister of the Government of India that Shrimati India Gandhi had 'liberated' Bangla Desh. I think I can put it in the form that the Prime Minister has sufficient sense of proportion and of decency to put her foot down on the recently flourishing and pernicious practice of flattery in her party ranks among people who delight from time to time unncessarily in fullsome flattery and refer to her as "Supreme leader" of their party. Of course, she is supreme leader, but this practice of flattory is something which goes against the grain. I think she would understand this and I hope that something is done in regard to this matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Spank them.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : My friend A. K. Gopalan has given a certain direction to the debate, and I am afraid I have to make some reference to what he has tried to point out. I have a rooted disinclination to hit a man when he is down. I do not like to kick a person when he is too busy licking his wounds. I do not want to say harsh things. But it is rather ironic for my friend Shri A. K. Gopalan to come forward today and say that everything in this country has been vitiated because of certain circumstances which he reports from his lately acquired friends the capitalists of India who run a paper called the *Economic Times* from Bombay, a paper which has singulary identified itself in a very peculiar fashin as far as West Bangal is concerned with the interests of the party to which my friend Shri A. K. Gopalan belongs.

It is a little too much for Parliament to have to hear that the tremendous elections that have been held in this country, whether we like its results or not, have been vitiated because of violence having broken out on a scale which is unspeakable. When violence is practised by certain people, it is all right, but when violence is practised by certain other people, it does not seem to be all right. I do not wish to put it in this fashion, but we remember what happened in the last Lok Sabha election also. I am a very in offensive sort of person, and in my part of the country I do happen to command, a certain respect as far as my audiences are concerned, and when my elecction meetings in a part of the Calcutta city itself were bombed, I did not come whining and weeping before this House, because that was part of the set up which was prevailing in those days.

In the case of the West Bangal election this time, on the day before the elections, on the 10th March, statements were being issued and proudly broadcast by leaders of the party of Shri A. K. Gopalan to the effect that they were absolutely sure about having a majority, and now the day after at eleven o' clock, in the morning of the 11th March, they come out and discover that everything is not so lovely in the garden.....(*Interruptions*) I have been reading the Calcutta papers and whatever these gentleman might choose to say, they were meeting friends in the Central Hall and elsewhere, a practice to which I am not particularly prone, and they were telling people about their prognostications about the elections which showed very well what kind of calculations they had made. That is a footling little matter, but now they jump to the conclusion that everything hed been vitiated, because they have lost the game altogether. I am sorry to have to say that these friends of mine have sought to arrogate to themselves the label of Marxism; it is a libel on Marxism that this party calls itself the Marxist Communist Party. Unable to make up its mind about the evaluation of the revolutionary situation in this country in the manner in which the Naxalites interpreted, is unable to go beyond the ballot box, unable to go to the barricades, unable to have a revolution of the classical fashion in this country reconciled to the practice of Parliamentry proficiency, they now come forward to say the kind of things which Shri A.K. Gopalan has chosen to say today. I do not understand it. I do not wish to refer to particular constituencies in West Bangal, merely because some prominent CPM candidates were involved. But in so far as the Baranggar constituency is concerned, you know who stood there, and who withdrew practically or theoretically; I do not quite know what they do or do not do—where their leader Mr. Jyoti Basu was the candidate, our candidate, a young man who contested him this time, Shri Shib Pada Bhattacharya'

narrowly escaped being killed in the early part of the day by people who were reported to have armed themselves, and who pulled him out of a car...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : It is a story concocted by the IG of police.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : This may be a concocted story. But people of Calcutta and other places in West Bengal watched Mr. Jyoti Basu coming to public meetings, guarded by an array of CRP personnel ; was that also a concocted story ? This man, Shivpada Bhattacharyya, was hurt two years ago, in 1969, when Shri Jyoti Bosu was the Police Minister in West Bengal. Shri Jyoti Basu refused to take action against his partymen in Baranagar who had tried to murder Shivpada Bhattacharyya. He had been left in the street, left for dead. He wanted to make his dying declaration and Jyoti Basu prevented a Magistrate taking down his dying declaration (*Interruptions*). As I said earlier, I do not want to kick a man when he is down. I never wanted to say a word, not a syllable, about the CPI (M)'s performance in the last election. Many of them are very good personal friends of mine and I never talk to them about election results, fearing that that might hurt their sensitivities. But after all, when you talk in Parliament, there must be a sense of propriety in regard to the country and its interests. This is the party—Shri Stephen's speech reminds me—which did not hesitate during election time—and I am personally witness to that—to refer to that nefarious issue of the so-called Bihari Muslims in order to vitiate the atmosphere in West Bengal and in the rest of the country, for anywhere in Calcutta in the Muslim areas, I know for a fact, that hundreds of things of this sort had been said by these people. This is the party which says goodbye to all scruple, to all principle, who now try to pose, even now, in spite of the thorough going trouncing that they have received in the last election, at the organ voice of the people, If you are the organ voice of the people. why are you afraid ? Why dont's you say ? 'Our people are magaificent. Our people do not hesitate to discard a party whom they had clasped to their heart a little while ago'.

In 1967, our Party threw out the Conress in so many States. Our Party in 1969 in West Bengal welcomed the United Front with a gusto, with an exhiliration, which had to be seen to be believed. And we discover now thanks to the CPI (M)'s nefarious activities, that leftism has come to stink in the nostrils of our people. We have discovered that these people talk of leftism and do nothing about it, whereas we see young chaps who gave their life—they were absolutely misguided, no doubt about it ; at least they had the guts and the gumption to jump into the revolutionary fray, to stake everything that they had, to die for it. I can underatand that sort of revolutionary zeal to which I was witness ; but I cannot understand this kind of neither-fish-nor-flesh variety of Marxism, which does not try to interpret objectively the present-day situation of our country, which does not see that the national democratic phase of our revolution has got to be completed, which does not see that our people are ready and willing to thread the non-capitalist path of development, which does not see the revolutionary spirit and perspective of newly emergent Bangla Desh, which does not look at the picture in Chile and other countries of South America, which does not understand how by the practice of democracy, even though it is truncated, we can go ahead in effort towards socialist achievement. This is the party which for swears Marxism, which has no international affiliation to speak of whatever, this is the party which has been taught a real lesson by the Indian electorate.

I am glad that Shri Gopalan has devoted his speech entirely to a discription of how his party was maltreated by the Government or whatever it is. We know what happened last time. We know this time also their leaders were saying 'We are being attacked, we are being attacked'. When their leader had said when one of our men was killed in his own home in the presence of his wife and little child—I do not want to name that leader, because the name stinks—'If we are hurt with bombs and swords, do we throw rasgollas back at them' ? This is the kind of people who have been shown what was what by the people of our State and by the people of the country.

I never wanted to put it in this way. But there should be some trepidation, some dismay, some idea, some realisation that when the people overthrow them in this fashion there must be something wrong as far as their party is concerned. Why can not there be some little scope for self-introspection in the minds of those stalwarts who after all at one time did sterling work for their people ? Otherwise, they would not have been returned by so many hundreds of thousands of people. But why is it and how is it and what kind of peculiar perversity has now overtaken these friends of mine ? That is what I do not understand. I have a genuine feeling that after all our people determined to vote in a particular way ; after all we need not fear that because this time the Congress has got a tremendous majority therefore, our people are going to let them have the run of the show all the time. In 1967 what happened ? In 1969, what happened ? In 1972, something else has happened. Therefore, something else again may happen later unless the Congress behaves, unless those who are in power to day behave in the manner in which they are expected to do.

That is why I am not happy. The President has referred to Bangla Desh of course in terms which are unexceptionable He refers to certain other things, but he does not show, his Government does not show the slightest realisation of what can be done or what ought to be done.

What about the problems of poverty, of unemployment, of high prices, the problem of agricultural deprivation, indebtedness and that sort of thing ? There is no time, and there is no mood here, it seems, even for listening to whatever might be said. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Speak what you like. (*Interruption*) We want to hear.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Thank you for your compliments. (*Interruption*) Here in the Address, we find for instance, that here is no reference to the Plan so being an utterness. On the contrary, the only reference to anything to do with the Plan I find is in page 4 which says that a Plan Investment Board will soon be set up to provide a forum for the scrutiny of major public sector investment proposals through joint discussions". It is amazing. We find at this particular point of time the Minister for Industrial Development holding discussions with British capitalists and trying to palm off the idea of the transfer of derelict, unless British industrial junk to this country on terms which go against the Principles and formulations of our industrial policy resolution. That is only illustrative of the kind of things which they are trying to do.

There is no reference to the idea that in regard to land reform it is not stable Government alone which do can do the trick because in Maharashtra, in Mysore, in Andhra Pradesh and in so many other places you had stable Governments for a very long time. Nothing happened because the non-implementation of land reforms is built-in, in so far as Government administrative personnel are concerned. There is no reference to that sort of thing.

The President talks about the allocation to the Calcutta Metropolitan development schemes a great deal of money, and he says that "in the current year, over Rs. 40 crores are expected to be spent on water supply transportation, housing and other developmental activities." There is not a hint that in the last year they could not spend the allocation which was given to it and the allocation that was given was even short of what was supposed to have been given ; if the total of Rs. 150 crores was going to be spent. That money had to be spent on a war emergency basis ; monies cannot be spent because of administrative difficulties, and yet, the President, when he had direct charge of West Bengal, could do nothing about it. And he does not take Parliament into confidence, ask Parliament's advice as to what should be done in this regard.

There are so many matters in regard to internal policy to which I need not refer. The debate would be resumed later on and those thing would be mentioned, but in regard to international policy, our own external policy, what do we find ? There is not a mention of what has happened in regard to the question of the recognition of the German Democratic Republic. Towards the end of the last session, nearly 500

Members of Parliament presented to the Prime Minister a memorandum asking for the immediate and full diplomatic recognition of the German Democratic Republic, and nothing has happened and nobody has told us why nothing has happened. I interpret that as a continuation of Government's frightened policy in so far as the western powers are concerned and that is seen over and over again in the President's Address.

16.00 hrs.

I think the prize for the greate under statement of the year should go to the President of India when he says on page 9 :

> "There was great disappointment in our country at the lock of sympathy displayed by the Government of the United States of America towards the struggle of the people of Bangla Desh for their democratic rights and fundamental freedom."

Oh, there was "great disappointment" in our country that the Government of the United States did not show sympathy towards democratic rights and fundamental freedom! Perhaps this is a hangover of those days in 1966 when the Prime Minister went to the United States of America and said abput President Johnson that he was "a man of peace" when President Johnson was behaving in just as dastardly a fashion as President Nixon is behaving today. I do hope that she has given up renounced that hang-over. I am happa that from time to time she gives the right kind of appropriate answer to Nixon's kind of intransigence, arrogant and insolent attitude towards India. We are all happy that the self-resbect of India can find expression in the statements of the Prime Minister. But here is a statement of the President himself before the two Houses of Parliament which indicates that we still continue to have that hangover in so far as our evaluation of the United States as a country, as a Government devoted to the idea of peace is concerned.

There are so many other matters which can be said in illustration of this very same thesis. In relation to Viet-Nam for example, the President says :

> "My Government hope that the attempts to arrive at a peaceful settlement in Viet-Nam and West Asia will bear early fruit. The intensified bombing in Viet-Nam is not consistent with the desire for peaceful negotiations."

I do not want the Prasident to use the kind of laugunage which you and I might choose to use from time to time. But this is not the langugae in which the Government of this country should characterise what is happening in Viet-Nam, particularly at this point of time, when a terrible conspiracy is going on—everybody knows all about it—in order to throttle the freedom of Viet-Nam to the extent it is possible in the year of grace 1972.

I do not think I should take up more of your time referring to all sorts of statistics. I think, as Mr. Gopalan said very rightly to that extent, that repeately every time this kind of a proposal is discussed we refer to the failure of the Government in regard to the implementation of its assurances; its declared policy and objectives. That is on old story. But it is only a pity that that old story continues even now, after Bangala Desh has written as with a sun-beam on the rolls of history, after India has had the glory and gratification of participating in the struggle of the people os Bangla Desh for liberation, after all that has happend in our part of the sub-continent, after our discovery that the socialist countrieis are ready to help us not only with words but also with objective assistance in eve'y imaginable way, after we have discovered who are our enemies and who are our friends, after we have discovered what we should do in order to raise our head high in the comity of nations, do we have this kind of a statement as a directive to Parliament, as a sort of a guideline to Parliament for the rest of the the session ?

Self-reliance is mentioned here. But where is any thing like indication of what is actually going to be done in order that we can have a truly self-reliant economy ? Where is the indication of the fact that an attock is going to be made really and truly at long last against the interests of monopoly ? Where is the indication that in 20

far as agrarian reforms are concerned, things are going to be taken up in right earnest ? Where is the indication that the problem of unemployment is going to be tackled, and not merely to be dovetailed into some docket, as far as the Secretariat is concerned. A Committee has produced some sort of an interim report, but is that all there is to be ? Where is the indication that the Government desires to go ahead ? In the absence of such an indication I feel rather unhappy that the President has chosen to address the House in this fashion; I wanted a very different manifestation of the new spirit, that is in the air of India.

I wich to say in conclusion that we need not fall fowl of our people because of electoral reverses having happend in a particular fashion.

On the contrary, as I said, we have a grand people who understand their mind who are mature enough not to reveal what exactly they are going to do at election time, a people who know their interests, who, at the same time, can sense the winds of change which are blowing all over the world today m spite of whatever illiteracy and other handicaps which they suffer from, a people who, therefore, can discard a party which they had at one time taken to their heart, a peopel, therefore, who are putting the Congress Party on their examination, people, therefore, who would liked ehe Congress Party to proceed not only on the basis of their election programme which falls short a great deal in so far as radical reconstruction of society is concerned. Our people would expect them to go ahead in a very different fashion, so that the national democratic phase of the Indian revolution can be completed and India can go ahead as so many other countries are showing it possible to go ahead, on to the non-capitalist path of development. It is time, now that we know that the socialist world will help us, now that we know that invetorate imperialist Governments of the Nixon brand are going to do their damnedest for as long as they are capable to hurt our interests, now that we know what is what that we go ahead in that manner and form that sort of consolidated national movement without which we cannot perform the promises which we are giving to the people on this occasion.

In this perspective I look at the President's Address as a rather inadequate document, and I say that the people will hold this Government to its trial, and it will have to come out with a much better showing in so far as objective results and implementation of its policies are concerned.

*SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, while rising to support the President's address, I would like to say that the hopes and aspirations of the people have been rightly reflected in the address and a correct assessment of the matter has been made. There is no over statement of facts. The courage, bravery and sacrifice of our jawans has been justly recognised. It also acknowledges the different provisions that have been made and the steps that have been taken to tackle the problem of unemployment in the country. Therefore, when Shri Gopalan rose to criticise the President's address, it appeared as if he was scared by a ghost.

16 07 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

During the course of his speech, far from touching upon the subjects that have been dealt with in the address, Shri Gopalan talked more of politics and the burden of his speech was that the democracy that prevails m the country and the massive victory that has been won by the Congress party are more farce. Unfortunately, we do not agree with his assessment. Today, Shri Gopalan laments from the ramparts of the citadel of his own creation which lies crumbled completely. His lamentation is pathetic. I would like to tell him that he and his party are really responsible for the crimes that have taken place in West Bengal because they had bred the cult of violence. Can they ever deny that in 1969 after they were returned by the people with a massive majority, they had brought into play the game of violence ? Again in 1969 they were returned to power with a big majority. But did they ever think that the opinion of the peopple can change ? They were har-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Sakti Sarkar]

bouring the mistaken notion that the will of the people can be suppressed with violence and terror ? But they were wrong in their judgement. Today the public opinion has completely rejected their cult of violence, their bluff, and their negative approach to the problem and this has been fully reflected through the massive support that the people have given to the Congress party not only in West Bengal but all over the country and that indeed is the essence of democracy; that is the decency of democracy. While we should not feel complacent about this victory we can nonetheless ignore the fact that the people are mature enough to take a right decision—to distinguish between the right and the wrong, between the good and the evil. It was because of this sense of discrimination between the good and the evil that the soul of India will ever remain immortal. This is not a mistake on the part of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It must be acknowledged that we are functioning under a democratic set up under a democratic set the party functions and the administration runs on the confidence of the people. Today the Congress party has won the confidence of the people and this is reflected in the large number of seats that they have won in this election.

My friends in the opposition had thought that they would be able to lead the people of India to their political ideology but that has not happened. The opposition friends must take lesson from this election.

Many incidents have been referred to by Shri Gopalan and Shri Hiren Mukherjee has already dealt with them. It has been alleged by Shri Gopalan that in the Sonarpur area some Congress workers had killed a CPM worker and raped his wife. Firstly, I would like to point out that the person whom they claim to be their worker is actually not their worker. Secondly, it has not been established that the assailant was a Congress worker either. So far as the rape case is concerned, from the proceedings of the court case and the medical report it is clear that such a case had not occurred. But the CPM tried to capitalise this incident and they had let loose a smear campaign all over the State that the Congress *goondas* had indulged in dacoity, killing and rape. But none of these allegations were proved. They further said that the Congress party had tried for the bale of the culprit. This again is a greater lie. They repeated these false allegations in many public meetings but the truth of the matter is that the culprit is still in jail and is rotting there. The CPM party tried to catch votes by spreading these false propaganda but they have been completely frustrated in their efforts. They also indulged in another nefarious propaganda. They had propagated among the muslims that Shrimati Indira Gandhi had dismembered Pakistan and therefore they should not repose faith in her Congress. But fortunately our muslim brotheren were wide awake and they could distinguish between the good and the evil and once again they frustrated the CPM move to collect votes by exploiting the sentiments of the minority community. I will therefore urge upon my opposition friends that they must take a lesson from this election and benefit from it for there is no other way left for them.

The massive majority that has been gained by the Congress party all over the country should not make us self complacent. While the President's address makes a realistic portrait of people's hopes and aspirations I would like to submit in all humility that the victory has bestowed upon as a great responsibility too. Our leader, the Prime Minister of India, has given some pledges to the people and we have to rise to occasion to redeem them. But in fulfilling these pledges we have to cut our dependence on bureaucracy to the minimum because there is a gulf of difference in their way of thinking and in our way of thinking. We have also to bring about changes in the national planning. We have to resort to micro-planning and regional planning also. We cannot formulate plans merely on the availability of resources, man power and statistics etc., but we have to think of the men who will give shape to these plans. The biggest snag in our planning has been that our thinking about such men has never been complete. Unless we are able to realign our thinking on the correct lines about these men.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : On a point of order, Sir, there should be at least a Cabinet Minister present. There are 17 or 18 of them on the muster rolls to whom we

are paying very handsome salaries. The least they can do is to come here and earn their salaries.

समापति महोदय : स्टेट मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं।

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : I, therefore, say that we are saddled with a great responsibility. "Garibi Hatao" is a pledge that we have given to the people and we have to fulfil it. We have to move forward fearlessly for we have the massive mandate of the people with us but we can be successful in our mission if we can keep it in mind that "Man is above all". If we fail to enthuse the people and fail to enlist their cooperation, then no plan can ever be successful. Many learned people have acknowledge that elimination of human element from planning had to be paid in results and this has been amply proved in our country.

While supporting the President's address I would submit that we have to recast the plan ; we have to make it micro oriented and enlist the cooperation of the people to make it a success. I would once again say that the President's address is a truthful assessment of the hopes and aspirations of the people of India and I support it. With those words I conclude my speech Sir.

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, while supporting the motion of thanks on the President's Address, I want to make a few observations, not meant for other parties but my party because the people have put us in a responsible position. In the 1971 elections and also in the present elections we have promised that we will not only enact laws but will also implement some schemes to remove poverty as early as possible. The President has rightly appealed to all members of Parliament, not only to the members belonging to the party in powers, as follows in para 43 :

> "Hon'ble Members, in conclusion, may I remind you that the war against poverty is no less heroic than military action"?

We have won the military action to help a neighbouring country, namely, Bangla Desh. Perhaps Professor Mukerjee has not understood what Shri Alagesan has mentioned. Mahatmaji, the father of the nation, has liberated the country with the satyagraha movement in which Professor Hiren Mukerjee and Shri Gopalan have also participated. After our getting independence, when a neighbouring country was in trouble, the leader of the nation, not only the leader of the Congress Party, Indiraji, helped that nation to become free and we are proud of that. We are also proud of the fact that at the time of the war the other parties also recognised her as a national leader. So, Shri Alagesan has rightly presented her as the leader of the nation who has helped a neighouring country to achieve independence. I hope they will not grudge her the phraseology the leader of the nation, and not merely of the Congress Party.

Coming to land reforms, that is the burning issue which we have to face now, particularly after the 1971 elections and the verdict of the masses. It is true that several States have enacted land legislation in their own fashion. We have to see that ceiling laws on land are not only enacted but properly implemented. This is very much necessary because 80 per cent of the people of our country are depending on agriculture and 90 per cent among them are landless people. Unless land reform legislation are implemently fairly quickly we cannot remove *garibi*.

All the parties, including Jan Sangh have agreed in principle to the land reform policy. We cannot depend entirely on the State Governments to implement the land reforms. Whenever we raise this point with the Central Government the reply is that it is a State subject. But the States do not have enough resources to implement them. Even though the banks have been nationalised, they are not advancing loans to the small farmers. At the time of nationalisation of banks we were all thinking that the middle class farmers will be given financial assistance to grow more food but that hope has not come true. Even now we are not able to meet, through the nationalised banks and even the cooperative banks, even ten per cent of our requirement of our farmers, particularly small farmers.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

The land ceiling in some States is 30 acres, in some other States 15 acres and in some States 40 to 50 acres also. We are glad to note that land ceiling laws in all the States have come to bring down the limit to 15 to 18 acres only. According to Government accounts only 1,651,000 acres are available for distribution, but so far as my State is concerned, even though surplus land is there, not even one acre has been taken from the landlords in the last 15 years. Andhra Pradesh is the biggest surplus State in paddy but in land reforms so far we are very backward. We are not eager to implement our own Acts. That is why all the ministers, who were not properly implementing the schemes, as far as the Prime Mmister knew, have not been given places this time. Some mistakes may be there.

16.21 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the chair.*]

We need not count those who were left without our knowledge. But wherever wrong things were brought to her notice, she took keen interest and removed whomsoever was there in power. Now that the elections are over I appeal to all the parties whether it is the Communist Party, or the Socialist Party or any other party, as the President has appealed, let us all jointly go to remove poverty. It is not a war against any political party which will come to power. We fought through the ballot boxes. Shri Gopalan, when he was a satyagrahi in the 30s believed in non-violence but fortunately or unfortunately now he has no belief in non-violence. He has changed his views and he is now the master of violence. But he has not succeeded in that also. He has mentioned Nalgonda and Mriyalguda in my State. In the 287 booths in Nalgonda things went off calmly, except, only in some fraction. Our people were also beaten in some places. Shri Brahmanad Reddy was also stonned at Kalahasthi. It is not the Government's business to cover all the violence in the elections. The people may go in the wrong way. They were taught violence by the communist Party. But Shri Mukerjee has come to the conclusion that violence is not the thing to get our independence or to remove poverty from our country. That is why they have joined with the Congress, at least to remove violence in the country and to maintain democracy to serve the people. We welcome any party and any individual to join with the Congress to maintain peace in the country and to remove poverty, as the Prime Minister has said. They helped in Bangla Desh getting independence. In the same manner, after the elections, all the parties should together help the Congress Party in removing poverty from the country, as the President has appealed.

Banks have been nationalised but the nationalised banks have not come to the help of the poor man and the small farmers in growing more food. Even though I belong to the party, in power I want to bring one instance to the notice of Government. We agree that there are certain instances.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : On a point of order, Sir. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The quorum bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum. The hon Member may continue his speech.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I was saying that the financing by the nationalised banks, particularly, the State Bank of India, to the farmers has also failed. I want to bring to the notice of the Government only one instance. A man has secured 500 acres of land in the name of one *dharmasanstha*. He is a M.L.A. also and now minister in Andhra Pradesh. He belongs to my party. Taking advantage of the party and personal affiliations in the State, he has secured 500 acres of Government land and he has taken a crop loan also to the tune of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs without any proper security. When I asked about it, the reply given by this Government was that according to the State Bank Act, it cannot be revealed.

It is not a party question now. The removal of poverty and the implementation of land reforms is not only my party question. It is an all-party issue. It is a national issue. The Government should enquire how these nationalised banks are advancing money. A man having, relation-

tial property, in the name of some *dharmasanstha*, is given so many acres of Government land. In my opinion, the biggest landlords are now the State Governments. They are not properly distributing their Government land, their *banjar* land It should be given to the landless poor people. The landless poor people and small farmers are not given any financial assistance The landless poor people and small farmers are driven to financial companies and in the name of forming cooperative societies, they are being exploited by big people A poor man does not get his share He gets one or two bags of gram

In my constituency, there are nearly 60,000 to 70,000 acres of *banjar* land I have given several schemes to the State Government and the Government of India also Dr K L Rao has given a plan for Rs 3 crores financing through the World Bank in Kolleru area. But the State Government has no time to consider the suggestion They are going according to the local considerations, local affiliations and personal things. In a way we have now been elected on the promises through our Prime Minister As Prof Mukerjee said, she is not only our party leader, she is a national leader. She has promised to all the parties that if they cooperated with her, she would be prepared to implement all the schemes which were promised to the people All the parties have to join together to remove poverty, as our President said in the last paragraph. All the State Governments have agreed to the Union Government's land reforms policy The Land Reforms Committee has given certain suggestions to the State Governments and the Central Government. In almost all the States, Congress has now come to power and so there will not be any difficulty in implementing the schemes. Whosoever is not implementing the land reforms and who are involved in getting loans by way of influence should be brought to books and inquiries should be instituted against them.

I live on land and if I go out of Parliament, I depend on my land income; unless I get something from my land, I will not be able to maintain myself and my family. But, unfortunately, those persons who do not depend on land income or rather who do not know the income on land are put on the committees on land reforms and they are not interested in implementing land reforms schemes. Some of the Ministers are also there; they have been elected by the landless poor, but they are not looking after the landless poor after their election.

I appeal to the State Governments through our Central Government to strictly enforce the land reforms No land-owner is bothered about the land reforms; some of the people have sold away their lands. Now the land for distribution is very little. I do not know the position in the other States, but I know that, in Andhra Pradesh, except government land no other land is available for distribution, only government land is to be distributed properly. I appeal to the Central Government to insist that all land reform schemes should be implemented immediately, they should have a programme to implement all land reforms schemes, say in one or two months, otherwise there will not be any salvation for the poor people in the country. As our friends said, if there are no valid promises, there will be revolution in the villages. The poor people are promised so many things-that poverty would be removed in one or two years Already one year has passed and we have entered 1972 There is not much time. That is why I appeal to the Central Government and the State Governments to take up the question of land reforms and give loans properly at least from the nationalised banks I want to cite an instance where one bank has given loan to one individual without any proper security. There must be some CBI inquiry into this. I appeal to the Government to hand over this case to the CBI At Tadepalligudam in my constituency which is a big commercial place, the State Bank of India has given a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs without any proper security to one individual in the name of one *Dharmasanstha* The land does not even cost Rs. 5 lakhs and that is also an undeveloped land, a submerged land and is government land taken on lease. The loan was given for raising crop. But if I ask the bank for loan, they are not giving me. One bank, of course, sanctioned to me, but another bank did not give me even Rs. 10,000 as crop loan to raise tobacco. Tobacco prices had gone down. I waited for some time but still they were not giving me. Now I have pledged my gold to get a loan this

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

month to clear the bank loans. People who manoeuvre and who influence the State Government, the Ministers or banks, are getting all the benefits, but the common man is not getting any benefit from the State Government or from the nationalised banks. I appeal to the Government to take proper action against those who go wrong in nationalised banks.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Mr Chairman, no Cabinet Minister is present. President's Address is being discussed in the House. Not one Cabinet Minister is present.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Two Deputy Ministers are there.

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE : That is a new innovation, Sir.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : There is no leader of any Opposition Group either.

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE : Do we accept that on an important occasion like this, the Cabinet Ministers, all of them, including the Minister of Parly. Affairs who is a Cabinet Minister should be absent ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will convey it to the Government.

डा० कैनास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके योग्यतापूर्ण भाषण पर धन्यवाद देने का जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका समर्थन करने में बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही है ।

देश के सामने आज बहुत सी समस्यायें हैं फिर चाहे वह ज़मीन की मर्यादा से सम्बन्ध रखती हों, चाहे उद्योग और व्यापार बढ़ाने से सम्बन्ध रखती हों, चाहे विदेशों से हमारे किस प्रकार के सम्बन्ध होने चाहियें, उससे सम्बन्ध रखने हों या यों कहिये कि दूसरे राष्ट्र हमें जो कर्जा देते हैं, उस कर्जे को हम किसी प्रकार के बंधनों में लें या न लें, इससे सम्बन्ध रखती हों या वह समस्या बेकारी की हो, बेरोज़गारी की हो, और वह समस्या जिस का नारा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने आज नहीं पिछले डेढ़ साल से दिया है और देती आई है कि हमारा देश स्वयंपूर्ण बने, सैल्फ सफिशेंसी की तरफ जाए और उत्पादन से वह सम्बन्ध रखती हो, उन सभी का राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण मे जिक्र किया है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि कुछ समस्याओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ कदम बढ़ा कर उनको सुलझाने के प्रयत्न शुरू कर दिये है । लेकिन कुछ ऐसी समस्यायें है जिन का उन्होने उल्लेख करके मार्ग दर्शन के रूप में कुछ कदम बढाने की आवश्यकता है इस पर बल दिया है ताकि उन समस्याओं को भी हल किया जा सके ।

भारत देश गावो का देश है । जब हम प्रगति की बात करते है तोयह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम इसको भली प्रकार समझ लें कि प्रगति तभी हो सकेगी जबकि गावों के अन्दर बिजली पहुंचा दी जाए । अगर गांवों में बिजली पहुंचा दी जाती है तो वहां उससे पानी निकाल कर सिंचाई की व्यस्था की जा सकती है, वहां उद्योग धंधे स्थापित हो सकते हैं तथा और भी वहां पर सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो सकती हैं । इसी उद्देश्य से रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन का जन्म हुआ है । राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में यह बताया है कि रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए 106 करोड़ रुपये दे दिये गये हैं और उस मे से 43 करोड़ रुपये गांवों में बिजली जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचाने पर खर्च होंगे । मेरा सौभाग्य है कि महाराष्ट्र जहां से मैं आता हूं —वहां के बिजली उत्पादन मंत्री, वहां के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के चेयरमैन तथा अन्य कलैक्टरों से बातचीत करने का मुझे मौका

मिलता रहता हूं । रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के जो चेयरमैन हैं उन से भी मिलने का मुझे मौका मिला है । उनके सामने मैंने यही समस्या रखी है और उन से अनुरोध किया है कि वह इस प्रकार का चित्र बनाए जिससे गावो मे जल्दी बिजली पहुच सके । चाहे राजस्थान के मुख्य मत्री हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश के हो और चाहे महाराष्ट्र के हो, इन तीनो, मुख्य मत्रियो से भी जा कर मैंने यही प्रार्थना की है कि वे इतना धन रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए अवश्य रखें ताकि गांवो मे बिजली जल्दी पहुच सके । अगर ऐसा हो जाता है तब इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के चेयरमैन की यह जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि वह गावो तक बिजली पहुचा दें । तीनो प्रान्तो के जो अलग अलग बिजली बोर्ड है उनके जो चेयरमैन है उन से भी मुझे मिलने का मौका मिला है और उन्होने मुझ से यह कहा है कि उन्होने जितना भी सामान बिजली पहुचाने के लिए आवश्यक है चाहे वह तारो की शक्ल मे हो या खम्भो की शक्ल म हो, काफी मिकदार मे रखा हुआ है, उसकी काफी मिकदार मे व्यवस्था कर ली है और ज्यों ही उनके पास रुपया आ जाएगा, वे गावो तक बिजली पहुचाने के प्रयत्न आरम्भ कर देगे । यह समस्या महाराष्ट्र की ही नही है बल्कि सारे देश की है । कई सालो से विभिन्न प्रान्तो मे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई कम्पनिया लिमिटेड भिन्न भिन्न नामो से चलती आ रही है । महाराष्ट्र मे इस तरह की दो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई कम्पनिया चल रही है । उनके एग्रीमेंट 1973 और 1975 मे समाप्त होने वाले है । मैंने वहां के मुख्य मत्री से प्रार्थना की है कि वे इसकी योजना बनायें ताकि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को इतना रुपया मिल जाए जिससे कि कम्पेसेशन के रूप मे जो भी रुपया उन कम्पनियो को देना है वे कर उनका प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ मे ले सके । ये कम्पनिया ऐसी बात ही नही है कि सिर्फ शहरों में रहने वाले कंज्यूमर्ज से ही ज्यादा बिजली दर वसूल करती हैं लेकिन गाव वालो से भी, इंडस्ट्री वालो से भी और छोटे उद्योग धंधे करने करने वालो से भी ज्यादा दाम लेती है और नफा कमाती जा रही है । सिरोही मे मेरा जन्म हुआ था और वहा के कलैक्टर से भी मैं मिलने गया था और मुझे पता लगा कि आबु इलैक्ट्रिसिटी कम्पनी जो एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी है उसका मार्च 1972 के अन्दर लाइसेंसिंग पीरियड समाप्त होने जा रहा है । जब सुखाडिया जी वहा के मुख्य मत्री थे तब मैं उनसे भी इसके सम्बन्ध मे मिला था । वर्तमान मुख्य मत्री श्री बरकत साहब के पास भी मैं गया था और उन से भी मैंने यही गुजारिश की थी कि पहले से ही वह इतने रुपये का बन्दोबस्त करके रखे कि आबु इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का पीरियड एक्स्टैंड करने जरूरत न पडे । उत्पादन बढाने के लिए ही बिजली की व्यवस्था करनें की जरूरत नही है, स्वय-पूर्णता लाने के लिए ही बिजली की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत नही हैं बल्कि बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या को भी अगर हम हल करना चाहते है—यह प्रश्न केवल भाषणो से हल नही हो सकता है— तो हमे गावो मे बिजली की व्यवस्था करनी होगी ताकि स्वचालित यत्रो द्वारा वहां पर कारखानो को चलाने की व्यवस्था हो सके, छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे वहा पर चालू हो सके मैं समझता हू कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने ठीक ही अपने भाषण मे बहुत सुन्दर कहा है कि रूरल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी कारपोरेशन अब इस तरफ अग्रसर होता जा रहा है ।

जब मैं यह बात कहता हू कि हम स्वय पूर्णता की ओर जाए तो आवश्यक हो जाता है कि आज जो इडस्ट्रीज चल रही है या उद्योग धंधे चाहे वे प्राइवेट सैक्टर मे हो या पब्लिक सैक्टर मे हों, वे भी सुव्यवस्थित ढग से चलें । लेकिन जब मालिक और मजदूरो मे अशान्ति हो, तो यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि राष्ट्रपति

[डा० कैलास]

जी अपने भाषण मे इस का जिक्र करें। उन्होने पिछले साल भी इस का जिक्र करते हुए कहा था कि इस देश मे मालिको और मजदूरो के बीच कोई लडाई नही होनी चाहिए। लेकिन उसी सास मे इन्होने यह भी कहा था कि मजदूर कुछ मागो को लेकर हडताल करते है और उन्हे इस का पूरा अधिकार है, जो कुछ उन्हे चाहिए, जब केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारें उन्हे वह दिलाने मे समर्थ नही होती है, तो उन्हे हडताल पर जाना पडता है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने मजदूरो को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा कि अगर वे हडताल न करे, तो उन की जो कुछ भी मागे है, उन-को पूरा कराने के लिए वे भरसक प्रयत्न करेगे।

इसी तरह मालिक भी जब चाहे लाक-आउट कर देते हैं। यह प्रथा भी बहुत गलत है। लेकिन जब हम ने मजदूरो को हडताल करने का हक दिया है, तो जब मालिक को किसी प्रकार की तकलीफ होती है और जब वह समझता है कि सच्चाई पर है और उस पर अन्याय हो रहा है, तो उस को लाक-आउट करना पडता है। उस के सोचने या समझने मे गलती हो सकती है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण मे कहा है कि लाक-आउट्स भी नही होने चाहिए। इस का अर्थ यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने मालिको से कहा है कि वे लाक-आउट न करें और मजदूरो से कहा है कि वे देश के उत्थान के लिए, देश के उत्पादन को बढाने के लिए हड़ताल न करें।

हमारे देश के कारखानो मे प्राडक्शन उन की इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी से कम होता है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस का जिक्र करते हुए कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारो की यह नीति होगी कि कारखनो मे उन की इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी के अनुसार प्राडक्शन हो। श्री हिरेन मुकर्जी ने कहा है कि इस भाषाण मे बेकारी की समस्या का जिक्र नही है। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो यह कहा है कि देश में हड़ताल और लाक-आउट न हो और कारखानो मे उन की इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक प्राडक्शन हो, तो उस का अर्थ यही है कि हम बेकारी और गरीबी को हटाने की दिशा मे जा रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने प्राईवेट सैक्टर को आह्वान करते हुए जो कुछ कहा है, जाहिर कि वह पब्लिक सैक्टर पर भी लागू होता है। सौभाग्य से इस पार्लियामेंट की पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी का एक सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे काफी पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्ज को देखने का अवसर मिला है। देश मे आज 109 पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्ज चल रही है। हम उन मे से 22, 23 को देख सके है। हमारे सामने इस बारे मे यह नक्शा आता है कि कही पैसे की कमी है, कही टेक्निकल नो-हऊ की कमी है, कही प्राईवेट सैक्टर ने, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान का हो, या बेलजियम, रशा, इगलैंड, अमरीका या इटली का हो, बडा धोका दिया है। जब इस बारे मे रिपोर्ट पेश होगी, तो सदस्य यह जान सकेंगे कि पब्लिक सैक्टर मे 60 परसेंट नुकसान की जिम्दारी अगर किसी की हो सकती है तो वह प्राईवेट सैक्टर की है। एग्रीमेंट मे लिखा हुआ है, लेकिन उस ने समय पर ड्राइंग्ज या एक्विपमेंट नही दिया है। वह पब्लिक सैक्टर को बदनाम करना चाहता है वह नही चाहता है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर सफल हो।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण मे कहा है कि जितनी पब्लिक सेक्टर इडस्ट्रीज चल रही है, उन के लिए हर एक मन्त्रालय मे एक टास्क फोर्स होगी। वह टास्क फोर्स बतायेगी कि कहा रुपये की कमी है और कहा कच्चे माल की कमी है। पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्ज मे को-आर्डिनेशन करने, जिस के न होने के कारण उत्पादन मे कमी हो रही है और घाटा हो रहा है, इस टास्क फोर्स का एक कर्त्तव्य होगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे मे भी कुछ जिक्र किया है। पिछले तीन चार वर्षों

में कितने ही उद्योग और व्यापारिक संस्थान वहां से हट गये हैं या बन्द हो गये हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि वहा के उद्योग और व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के साथ साथ एक सोलह-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को अमल मे लाया जायेगा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह भी उल्लेख किया है कि इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट एक्ट मे रद्दो-बदल किया जा रहा है, ताकि जो कारखाने बन्द हो जाये, उन को राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार ले ले। इस का अर्थ यह है कि हम बकारी को खत्म करने कोशिश कर रहे है और सैल्फ-सफिशैंसी की ओर बढ रहे है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हमारे गरीब हरिजन भाईयो और खेती मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो की बड़ी दुर्दशा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तय किया है कि उन्हे राज्य सरकारो के द्वारा मुफ्त ज़मीन दी जायेगी और वहा पर उन्हे बसने मे सहायता दी जायेगी।

लोहा या स्टील किसी भी देश की जान होती है। हम ने स्टील के लिए अरबो रुपये खर्च किये है और खर्च करते चले जा रहे है। सी० पी० (एम०) के भाईयो ने हमारे स्टील के तीन कारखानो को बन्द करने की ठानी थी। मैं समझता था कि श्री गोपालन जैसे अनुभवी नेता और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर राष्ट्रपति के भाषण मे बताई गई समस्याओ का जिक्र करेंगे, लेकिन वह इस बात मे उलझ गये कि वे बगाल में क्यो हारे और इधर उधर की कहानियां सुनाने लगे। मैं उन को उत्तर नही देना चाहता हूं, क्योकि मेरे मित्र, माननीय सदस्य, श्री हिरेन मुकर्जी, ने उन बातों का करारा उत्तर दे दिया है। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि श्री ज्योति बसु सदन से उठ कर चले गये। ये लोग स्टील के कारखाने बन्द कर नही सकेंगे क्योंकि अब बन्द करने की उन की ताकत ही खत्म हो गई है। लेकिन सरकार ने तीन कारखाने चलाने की जिम्मेदारी ले ली। सेलम, विशाखापट्टम और विजयनगर में।

इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जब बात की है कि देश का उत्थान हो तो उस के लिए एक चीज और की गई है। हम फर्टिलाइजर करोडो रुपये का पर.शो से मगाते रहे है और हमारे काश्तकार इधर उधर दौडते रहे है, उन्हें खाद मिलती नही। तो इस के लिए दो कारखाने तो बना दिए गए है और तीसरा कोलबेम्ट् का कारखाना बनाने जा रहे है जिस के द्वारा इतनी खाद वहा पर पैदा होने वाली है कि इस देश की खेती जो आज लहलहा रही है और हम स्वय-पूर्ण तो खेती मे हो ही गए है लेकिन अब उस से भी बहुत आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

हम पिछले वर्ष यह कह रहे थे कि हमारी कपडे की मिलें बन्द हो रही है इसलिए कि रूई नही मिल रही है। हम मिश्र से रूई मगानी पड़ती है। हमारे पास अच्छी जाति की रूई पैदा नही होती। इस लिए राष्ट्रपति जी ने जानबूझ कर हाइब्रिड-4 काटन वेराइटी के लिए कहा है। सन् 1973-74 मे 4 लाख हैक्टर के ऊपर यह हाइबिड-4 वेराइटी काटन की लगा दी जायगी और पैदा की जायगी।

पर राष्ट्र नीति के बारे मे मुखर्जी साहब ने ठीक ही कहा है कि ईस्टर्नजर्मनी को क्यो नही मान्यता दी जा रही है ? मैं भी ऐसा चाहता हू कि जब कि पाच सौ सभासदो ने इस प्रकार की सूचना हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री को भेजी है तो यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम ऐसे मौके हर इस बात की याद दिलाएं। देश की परराष्ट्रनीति के बारे मे हमे बहुत सजग रहना चाहिए। मेरा यह कटु अनुभव रहा है कि जो राष्ट्र हमारे नज़दीक भी है वहा हमारे फारेन सर्विस वाले जो डिप्लोमेट्स बैठे है, चाहे एम्बैसेडर कहिए, चाहे हाई कमिश्नर कहिए, उन्होने जो इज्जत आज बढ़ी है उस को बनाने

[डा० कैलाश]

में कभी भी सहकार नहीं दिया है। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से कि वह कृपा कर के इस बात का बराबर ध्यान रखेंगे और मैं जानता हूं कि जब पाष्ट्रपति जी ने यह इशारा किया हैं कि हम सब से प्रेम भाव से मिल कर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं और जब देश की इतनी इज्जत बढ़ी है तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे जो राजदूत वहां बैठे हैं वह हमारी नीति को सकसेसफुली इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बाद में इस देश की इज्जत को बढ़ाएंगे।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I was listening to the President's Address to the joint session of Parliament yesterday, I was ratherdistressed at the spectacle that I saw even though, year after year, I resolve to myself that the next joint session of Parliament I will not attend. But there must be something about the pageantry that attracts me year after year that I come back to the same spot to go away disappointed as I was on the last occasion.

I remember last year, during the President's Address to the joint session, Mr. Raj Narain of the SSP behaved atrociously.** But on this occasion I am told that the President has been given plaudits for**

7 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mody, you cannot refer to the President in a derisive manner.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have checked the rules. You also check the rules and do whatever you think is right; you have complete freedom .....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. S. PANDE : On a point of order. He criticised the behaviour of Rajnarainji.

* *

That means that he is criticising the behaviour of the President.....*(Interruptions)* He should maintain decorum in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That portion will be expunged.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have asked you to check the rules and do whatever you think is fit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already taken action.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I then recommend to you to recheck the rules.

On this occasion, the President has been applauded for** how many of them are there,there were thirty or forty.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : That is also wrong.

AN HON. MEMBER : 24.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You correct me. This is what the papers reported.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : He said that he was there and he was listening.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Anyway I came away as disappointed as before because I neither heard what the President had to say nor did I hear what the Marxists had to say. So, I came home and got myself, not one but two copies of the Presidential Address. I have read through it and I finally decided that neither of them had anything to say.

If you look at the Presidential Address this year, I think it is the bottom in Presidential Addresses. Apart from a lot of back-patting that goes on at these presidential functions where the President is forced, whether he believes it or not, to pat the Government on the excellent work that it has done in the past year or making future promises—promises that we have been hearing for the last 25 years,—they occasionally slip up and you will find little sentences like this occasionally peeping out of the presidential propaganda and I shall read you some of these. It says :

"The tempo of growth and development was maintained." I have been thereafter

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair

reading not only the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan but also the Economic Survey that has been presented to the House yesterday and I do not think that the statement of the President can be substantiated.

Then it says :

> "Special measures for the creaction of additional employment in rural areas and for the urban unemployed have made some progress."

I do not know what the President considers progress, but I know that last year, that is the year before the current budget, Rs. 25 crores were santioned for this particular purpose and at that time I had drawn the attention of Mr. Chavan that when he had budgeted Rs. 25 crores and not succeeded in spending even Rs. 7 crores for that purpose, tt was ridiculous to budget Rs. 50 crores the next year because from what I heard in the one year that is almost over, out of Rs. 50 crores they had not succeeded in spending anything like Rs. 50 crores and out of Rs. 2.5 crores that went to Gujarat as its share for this particular purpose, not even Rs. 10 lakhs were spent in Gujarat. So, when the President says that there has been some progress it must have a particular meaning to him and the Government.

Then he says that the price situation "did not go out of control". We are supposed to be an intelligent Parliament, intelligently debating a situation that is facing the country. I cannot understand when statements like this are made : "The price situation did not get out of control." What does he anticipate would be out of control as far as prices are concerned ? All I can say is that in the last ten years prices have risen more than hundred per cent on all items, and there are certain for which prices have risen 200 and 300 and 400 per cent.

He goes on :

> "The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan has shown that social welfare schemes tind to be given low priority in the course of implementation".

So, when it comes to propagande, they always receive high priority, but when it comes to implementation they certainly receive low priority and here is the omission by the President. Then he says :

> "This is being rectified".

This is the promise for the future ! further he says, and this is really a candid admission :

> "The new Governments which will take office in different States in accordance with the choice made by our People ...

That means on this occasion it was our people who made the choice, and in the past occasions it was somebody else's people who made the choice --

> "... will receive the whole-hearted support of my Government in our common task of eliminating poverty and achieving social justice."

At last, the Central Government has agreed to co-operate with the Staie Governments in achieving the dual task of eliminating poverty and achieving social justice-- a very candid admission.

And finanlly I must take you to the last paraaraph which, at least for literary value, will pass muster, if not for its content. The final dying refrain of poverty all of a sudden takes a leading part, and it says that the war against poverty is no less heroic than military action. I do not know what their concept of heroism is, but it seems that in disposing of this President's Address it would appear that merely elevating poverty to heroic proportions-- of course it is there in heoic magnitude-and crying the cries that we have been hearing for so long about the poor has taken the place of any constructive programme being laid out in the President's Address for the eradication of proverty.

There is a little grocer's list and the end of the Address, of all manner of inconsequential legislation that the promises the Government will pass. And the first one is The Antiquities and Art Treasures

[Shri Pillo Mody]

Bill, and it ends with the Disturbed Area (Special Courts) Bill. Then there is something about control of excise and gold control and income-tax and wealth-tax.

If you look at the Mid-term Appraisal, it also has certain candid Admissions to make. On page 11 it says :

> "The sectors which are lightly taxed are growing faster".

It is bemeaning the fact that there are certain sectors of our economy that are growing faster, and therefore finds fault with the fact that they are being lightly taxed. It is evident that when you are taxed lightly, you develop resources for reploughing It does not require any genius to realise that it is from re-investible surpluses that progress is made.

And then it goes on to say :

> "Their relative contribution to public disposable income remains modest even though Government assets and enterprises have greatly expanded during the last 15 years. If public assets and enterprises could earn an adequate return, it will be easier to bring about the needed increase in public disposable income."

Here is a candid expression of what we have been saying from our party benches for many years, that if you want to make progress in this contry, there are certain sectors of the economy that you will have to attack, and the first sector of the economy that you have to attack is the public sector enterprises. And for this we have been shouted down time and again because they think that we represent an archaic phtiosophy, but the simpleness of the statement that we make is that the country, that is the body politic as a whole, has invested Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,900 crores in the future of India, and unless we manage it properly, and unless we can make profits from it, you might as well say that you have thrown this money down the drain, that it is not going to yield any investible surpluses for the future. Therefore, the crux of the development of this country is that the public sector must make profits which the Government thereafter can reinvest in other sectors of the economy where it is sorely needed.

But for stating this simple economic truism, we have always been criticised as being something that came out of another century. I would like to tell those gentlemen who come here in such vast hordes that if they are intent on developing this country, they should understand the very simplistic argument of economics that it is resources that generate profits, that generate development. It is a simple argument you cannot take something static and expect it to invest and not to make profit and then think you will have development. *Garibi Hatao* may be a very attractive slogan but what are the real facts ? The Reserve Bank of India towards the end of 1970 published some figures in which it said that in the last six years, poverty has increased by 22 per cent in this country. That means from 50 to 72 per cent of the people in this country live below the poverty line, which was defined as being Rs. 42 per month per family in urban areas and Rs. 18 in rural areas. I would like to know who was the Prime Minister of this country during the last six years. It was certainly Mrs Indira Gandhi. And, all of a sudden, last year just before the elections, she had a dream in which she realised there were a lot of poverty-striken people in this country for which she had to do something and finally invented this slogan.

This is not the substance of development I have said many times and I have said it to Mrs Indira Gandhi also that you cannot cry about the poor. You have got to work for them. If you want to work for them, you have to know what to do. I submit that you do not know. This is the tragedy of the country. You talk about unemployment. Unemployment is the basis of starting life. Jobs are not created by sentimental slobbery, but by hard work, by increasing production, by increasing investments. Unless you create jobs, you are going to have a backlog of people who will swallow you and all your massive mandate. The unemployment figures are rising month by month, day by day and I

see no serious effort. All these ministers who are responsible for the destinies of the country—what do they do from morning to night? Are they applying their minds to how employment can be increased? All they do from morning to night is to see who is going to be the Chief Minister here or a Minister there. This is their employment. Unemployment in the last year has reached gigantic proportions. It is not possibly in the neighbourhood of three crores of people accounted, not to speak of those unaccounted.

Coming to inflation, prices keep going up from year to year and the President says, the price-level was maintained! I would like you, the House and the people of India to realise that inflation is the most cruel tax on the poorest people in this country. I will illustrate, so that even the ministers will understand. Ten years ago a beggar outside Parliament House could remove four annas from his bowl and by two chapatis with it. Today with the same amount he will be able to buy only one chapati. I would like to ask, who ate the other chapati? The only answer to that can be Mrs Gandhi and her government; it is the inflationary policies followed by this Government; it is the deficit financing indulged in by this Government. This is the person who ate that second chapati. If inflation is anything at all, it is the most cruel tax on the poorest persons in this country.

Go to the rural areas and ask any farmer in this country what is it that he wants. He will immediately say "give me water in my field" so that with that water in his field he will be able to produce. Then his production will go up, money will jingle in his pocket and he will be able to buy the wherewithal of a decent life. He will be able to buy steel and cement for building his house, he will be able to buy cattle for milk and other activities. he will be able to buy radios, transistors and even jewellery. After twentyfive years of self-determination and selfgovernment, this government has not been able to provide simple water to a farmer. Why? It is not because that problem cannot be solved

Are you suggesting that a country which can make aeroplanes and tanks, motorcars and trucks cannot dig a well in a particular village? And yet there are over 50,000 villages in this country without a single glass of clean water. This is the achievement of this government. When it is a questions of industrial goods to push up our industrial prodnction by so many million tonnes, we have enough money. But whenever money is required for digging a well in a village the government comes back with a stock answer "sorry, funds are not available". For producing a clean glass of water in a village no funds are available; for watering the fields of the smallest farmer no funds are available; for rural development no funds are available; but when it is a question of industry enough funds are available.

We have heard our friends here talking about Sankar hybrid-4. We have also heard a man boasting about the fact that steel is the heart of the nation. I can understand him having a heart of steel; many people in those benches, including the leader may have it; but I cannot understand steel being the heart of the nation. It cannot be; it is water; water in the fields of the farmer. That is the heart of the nation and there is never enough money for it, even though when Rs. 1500 crores are required for the Bokaro Sleel Plant that is immediately sanctioned. And they are now talking about three other steel planst. But when it comes to providing Rs. 2 lakhs 5 lakkhs or 10 lakhs for minor irrigation schemes in the little villages all over the country, there is always one reply "no funds". Why? Because, Shri Subramaniam and the likes of him are sitting in the ivory towers of the Planning Commission planning the destinies of the nation, while the farmers in the villages from day to day go through the dreary drudgery of producing food.

Then, is there anything in this country which promises to the people of this country a good government? For 25 years we have steadily seen a gradual deterioration in the quality and content of government. Any citizen of India who comes in contact with the government of this country comes back bruised, hurt, insulted and humiliated getting a treatment which is worse than that of a cut in the street. We talk about

[Shri Pilloo Mody]

this being a great democracy and we talk about how the people are becoming mature. Let the mature people of this country realise that ultimately they need a little amount of self-respect in order to manifest that maturity. Ask them anywhere in the village what is the treatment they get from the government, they will all come back with one answer "we detest this government."

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, you will please appreciate that some of us over here have very little time left. Most of us do not know when we also will be chopped down. So, you should show a little indulgence to us. Because, the way things are looking you will continue to adorn that chair, these Ministers may continue to adorn these benches, although there may be no Parliament in this country except this building and the tamasha that goes on within it. The way things are going in this country, some of us may not be here for long. Therefore, please listen to us with a certain amount of indulgence.

Ultimately, I saw what the debate really is all about a little earlier this afternoon. We heard Professor Hiran Mukerjee referring to a slinging match between my friends on the left here and my friends on the right there. It is rather regrettable that the Communist Marxists at this point of time should be regretting the fact that they have been hoist by their own petard.

I still sympathise with them, I never sympathised with what they did in the past and, therefore, I cannot sympathise with what these people are doing to them today, because to do either would be to have double standards and this I and my party will never accept.

Violence is bad anywhere, any time. We have changed the concept of our society over a period of time which has finally rested with Democratic Socialism. Let us not end it with Democratic Violence.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, coming after Shri Piloo Mody, I feel that he was representing the real business tycoons of India.....*(Interruption)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Exactly; you are correct.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Shri Mody has criticized what our ministers were doing for the last 20 years. I will have to tell him what his Swatantra ministers were doing in Orissa for the last six years. They have ruined the entire State of Orissa. Thay have brought two crores of people to the stage of the utmost distress frustration, misery, trials, tribulations and poverty and the entire State is completely ruined.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : And *et cetera*.

17.22 hrs

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the Chair*.]

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : The country is indeed passing now through a stage of transition and we were need of a supreme leader to lead the fate of 55 crores of people in India.

SHRI PILOO MODY ; Heil Hitler !

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : You may think so, but we give supreme power to our Prime Minister, Shrimati India Gandhi, to lead the destiny of 55 crores of people.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Fifty-five crores and one !

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : You may not be safe but the people of India are very much safe.

The President of India has devoted a paragraph on the sense of supreme sacrifice, unity and coordination that the three military departments had shown. Probably for the first time in the history of India and in the military history of India, the three departments have worked in strict coordination under the supreme command of the Prime Minister.

When the war of liberation Bangla Desh came to be discussed in this Parliament, many really were very much anxious about the results. But, as Shrimati Indira Gandhi, said that she would take action at the most opportune and right moment, the country was very much pleased to see that at the right moment she took the right action and Bangla Desh was liberated. It was a war of liberation.

In many countries and in many newspapers, many plenipotentiaries, diplomats and political persons created misgivings in the minds of the people that it was a war and that India had jumped into a problem in Bangla Desh which India should not have done. It was a war of national self-determination.

We know in political history that if a country, a nationality, is trying to achieve national independence and national self-determination, it is necessary for the people of that country to rise in revolt against the Government which has denied them national self-determination When the Italian war of independences came, Count Cavour thought for six months whether to enter into war and unite all the Italian nationalities into a grand nationality. Count Cavour made Italy a great nation. It also came to Bismarck when he thought of uniting all the small nationalities in Germany to make a supreme German nation He also thought in terms of war and the State of Germany was created. Similarly, India also thought that the legitimate demands of the people of Bangla Desh deserved consideration. India thought that in the interest of more than 7 crores of people in Bangla Desh, in the interest of the freedom loving people of Bangla Desh, India should go to help them. It was a type of genocide. About 30 laks of people were killed: about 6 laks women were raped and we do not know how many thousands of illegitimate childern are going to be produced. The entire economy was shattered. Shri Mody also sympathised with the people of the Mukti Bahini. What Indira Gandhi did was in the interest not only of the people of Bangla Desh or the people of India but in the interest of entire mankind. So, in the President's Address, the reference to the military personnel deserves utmost appreciation.

Our C. P. M. leaders were really working under a sense of agony. I must say today is a great day of jubilation, and a day of judgment, for the people of West Bangal because they are saved from the hands of tyrannical C. P. M. people. In 1967, when the U. F. Government came to power in West Bengal, I thought, and for that matter everybody thought, that probably for all times to came the Congress has been crumbled to dust, that for the first time a socialist Government was in the offing. What happened ? After that, it was a reign of terror, a reign of individual terrorism. After that the Marxism was thrown to the winds. After that, it was not a question of dictatorship of the proletariat. It was a dictorship of Shri Jyoti Basu and the C. P. M. and the people were taken in to custody without any trial or anything.

It is fortunate that Prof. Mukerjee today replied to his comrades in the C. P. M. with whom he was once upon a time in one party. Instead of ourselves replying to the C. P. M. Prof. Mukerjee replied to the C. P. M. benches.

Our country today is indeed passing through great poverty and unemployment. There are 49 lakhs of people, educated people, alredy in the register of the employment exchange. I come from Orissa and I know 1,40,000 people, educated people, are already on the register of the employment Exchange. What is the remedy ? The remedy is to create jobs for them. It was not possible for the Government to create jobs for them because we were spending Rs. 3 crores every day on the refugees No one knows how much we have already spend on the war. It is fortunate that our country was saved from the devastation of war within hardly three weeks. Probably, this may be the first time when such a war was won with almost little sacrifice on our side. Wars have been fought for years. There was a war which lasted for a century. The two great Wars were for more than 4 years each. In almost three week' time we won the war and brought up the prestige of the nation and boosted up the morale of the people. For the first time probaly, after the State elections, we will find that there is perfect coordination between the Centre and the States which was very much lacking

[Shri Shyam Snnder Mohapatra]

In India, we cannot progress unless there is perfect coordination between the Central Government and the State Governments.

There are parties which are clamouring for regionalism. There are parties which are asking secession. There are leaders who are now trying to boost up the angry sentiments of the people on regional basis. The remedy is that we have one type ef Government throughout the country. It is a massive mandate that the people have given to our Prime Minister who is the supreme leader of the people and now she can shape the destinies of 55 crores of people the destiny of our future economy and given to the people whatever she has in her mind.

Then, there are references to irrigation, water potential and power generation. There is a reference to Gandhiji's *Arthik Swaraj*. Pertinently, it has been referred to because it was Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, who really spoke of *Arthik Swaraj*, who thought of decentralised economy, village economy and who thought that every village should be a self-sufficient unit with electricity, irrigation and everything so that the people will not depend on others, so that the village people will not be exploited by the urban people, so that the Indian people will not be exploited by the foreign capitalists. That is why probably Gandhiji also thought of self-reliance and *Swadeshi*.

Now, a time has come when we are going to go ahead without the help of the United States of America, when we are going to do away with foreign aid Whether the foreign aid comes or not, we will have to have self-confidence. After the last World War, when the entire German nation was almost crumbled to dust, when the Japanese people had not even the soup to drink, not to speak of lunch or dinner, these two nations have now come up to the level of progressive nations like the United States or Russia; that was because, by the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of *swadeshi*, the spirit of supreme sacrifice, they wanted to build their nations so that they could come up to the level of bigger States in the world. We have to have that spirit now. If a small State like Japan can give aid or States like East Germany or West Germany who had nothing after the two World Wars are now ready to give aid, why cannot we, the biggest democracy ? We are now in a position to do that under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. If, by the grace of God, she continues for another three terms, *i.e.*, for 15 years, we will be in a position to give aid not only to the United States or the U.S.S.R. but to all the States in the Far East. We may have to wait for that day.

There is a reference to many progressive things. But I have every doubt that bureaucracy in India will not allow us to go ahead. I am very much cynical about this bureaucracy and the bureaucrats who have been bred under the British system. It is the legacy of the British Raj. Bureaucrats will never allow us to implement any socialist schemes; socialism is foreign to them. The other day a retired I.C.S. officer told me that, in those days, they were going to their home I asked him, 'Which home'. He said, 'England' By 'home', he meant 'England'. That is the spirit of these bureaucrats and if we are going to man our public sector undertakings with these bureaucrats, if we are going to man all our industrial installations with these bureaucrats all these Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Chief Secretaries—who have this type of attitude, this type of spirit, I am sorry India's socialism will be thrown into the cold storage. People should rise in revolt against the bureaucrats, against injustice, against '*Anyay*' as Shrimati Indira Gandhi said in Calcutta the other day. If we can do that, then probably every thing will be alright.

Then there is a reference to lock-outs and strikes in the President's Address. It has been said that there should be a call for moratorium on strikes and lock-outs. I entirely agree with that. I am a trade-unionist. I am a leader of the working class. I personally feel that the country is passing through the stage, rather the time has come, when there should be a call for moratorium on strikes and lock-outs. But we want human relations between the management and the workers. We want the bureaucrats who are manning the public sector undertakings to have a human approach towards the labour; if they behave with the labour people in the same way as

they be have with dogs, the labourers willnot be happy. We can worship our PrimeMinister, we can worship our President; we can carry out their dictations, but we certainly cannot worship the bureaucrats who have vested interests and not the interest of the country. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that this is possible only when there is a thorough overall change in the attitude of the bureaucrats to the people.

17.34 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE EIGHTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee

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MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTIS ADDRESS *Contd.*

श्री नाथूराममिर्धा (नागौर): सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने कल जो अभिभाषण एक-साथ समवेद समंद की दोनो सभाओं के समक्ष दिया उस को पढने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि सचमुच देश के जो हालात है उन के बारे में एक बहुत अच्छा विश्लेषण हुआ है।

देश के अन्दर इन पिछले 12 महीनो में जो कुछ भी अच्छे काम हुए उन का भी उस अभिभाषण में जिक्र हैं। देशमें और आगे जो कुछ करना है उस के बारे में भी दिशाओं का मान कराया गया है और खास तौर से अभी जो हमारी मंजिल बहुत दूर है उस चीज का आभास भी इस अभिभाषण को पढ़ने से होता है।

सदन में जो बहस आज हुई उस को मैं सुन रहा था। मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग खासतौर से इन चुनावों के बाद उन की पार्टी के बारे में जो वातावरण बना है, उस से वह बड़े उद्वेलित थे। उन को इस बात की चिन्ता है कि आज उन की पार्टी की सारी की सारी स्थिति बदल गई है जो कि एक समय वहां पर सुप्रीम थी और पूरी ताकत के साथ अपने तरीके से शासन चलाती थी। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के श्री पीलू मोदी जब भाषण दे रहे थे उस को भी मैं सुन रहा था। उन के दिमाग मे भी एक तरह का फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता प्रधान मन्त्री के नेतृत्व को मान कर आगे बढ़ना चाहती है और बढ़ रही है, उस से उन को आगे के लिये भी खतरा लगता था कि उन का और उन के दल का क्या होने जा रहा है। बीच मे श्री हैरेन मुकर्जी बोल रहे थे। वह जरूर कुछ रियलिज्म के नजदीक आ रहे हैं। वह महसूस कर रहे हैं। कि हिन्दुस्तान अपने तरीके से दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतन्त्र है, और उस लोकतन्त्र से हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता का बड़ा विश्वास है। उस के हिसाब से जो आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक परिवर्तन हमें इस देश मे लाना है और उस को जिस तरीके से हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री लाना चाहती है उस मे श्री मुकर्जी अपने तरीक से अपने और अपने दल की ओर से सहयोग और सहायता का वातावरण बना कर चलना चाहते है। इस लिये मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्टो ने जो भी दलीलें अपने भाषणो मे दी थीं—ऐसी बातें कहीं जिन में उन्हें तथ्य नहीं लगा—उन के बारे मे उन्होने जवाब भी दिया।

आज वास्तव मे विरोधी पक्ष की बड़ी अजीब हालत है। यहां पर दूसरे दल लोग भी बोलेंगे, खासतौर से जनसंघ के लोग, उन से आप को उस का पता लगेगा। खास तौर से जो हालत चुनावों के बाद पैदा हुई है उस का थोड़ा बहुत रिफरेंस दिया गया, कोई डिटेल्ड विश्लेषण नहीं मगर वह बात अब देश के सामने आ चुकी है। जितने भी चुनाव विधान सभाओं के के हुए हैं उन में बहुत जबर्दस्त समर्थन कांग्रेस को मिला है लोगों की तरफ से। जो भी बाता-

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

वरण विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है अगर उस में जरा भी तथ्य होता तो जो लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए उस के एक साल के बाद लोगों की तरफ से कांग्रेस दल को, जिस की केन्द्र में मजबूत सरकार है, इतना भारी बहुमत न मिल पाता। लोगों की भावनाओं में परिवर्तन हुआ है। लोगों को एक आशा बंधी है प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में और देश की गतिविधियों, आर्थिक गतिविधियों, को जो नया मोड़ दिया जा रहा है उस में उस का विश्वास जमा है। लोकतन्त्र में हमें इन बातों को इन चुनावों के जरिये ही आंकना होगा।

चुनावों के परिणामों को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि देश के लोगों को काफी गम्भीरता से सोचने का मौका मिला है और सचमुच ही इस बार का चुनाव भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर नीतियों के आधार पर ही लड़ा गया था। पहले आम तौर से छोटी मोटी बातों को ले कर विधान सभाओं के चुनाव लड़ने की जो परम्परा थी उस में भी बड़ा फेर बदल आया। इस बार खुले तौर पर कांग्रेस दल की ओर से जो बातें रक्खी जा रही थीं उन का विरोधी दल वाले नीतियों के आधार पर जवाब दे रहे थे। इस लिये लोगों का दिमाग बड़ा साफ था।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बारे में जो रिफरेंस किया गया उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह घटना देश के लिये एक महान घटना है। उस के जरिये जो साढ़े सात करोड़ का मुल्क मुसीबत में फंसा हुआ था वह बहुत सुन्दर तरीके से आजाद हुआ। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने और उन की सरकार ने जिस सूझ बूझ के साथ इस समस्या को हैंडल किया और जिस तरीके से हमारी सेना तथा हमारी जनता से संगठित हो कर सारी स्थिति का सामना किया वह एक बहुत ही सुन्दर उदाहरण था। जिस प्रकार से हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने उस का विवेचन किया, उस की तारीफ की, यह घटना वास्तव में उस तारीफ के लायक है यह न केवल हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के लिये अथवा इस सदन के लिये बल्कि सारे दूसरे राइड—थिकिंग राष्ट्रों के लिये एक महान उदाहरण है।

इस प्रकार की जटिल समस्या को सुन्दर तरीके से हल करने में समय लगता है लेकिन विरोधी दलों की तरफ से, खास तौर से जन जन संघ की तरफ से चुनाव के समय यह प्रचार किया गया और कहा गया कि इस विजय के के वातावरण में कांग्रेस केवल यह श्रेय ले कर इस चुनाव को जीतना चाहती है। उन्होंने इस तरह की बात कह कर लोगों को यह जतलाने की कोशिश कि की उन का भी बहुत बड़ा श्रेय इस में है। मैं ने लोगों से कहा कि मैं यह मानता हूं कि जन संघ और दूसरे राजनीति दलों का इस हद तक जरूर सहयोग था कि वह इस घटना में बाधक नहीं बने, वह अपनी तरफ से एक तरह से सा.इलेंट रहे। लेकिन जो कुछ वह कह सकते थे उस मे कमी नहीं की। जन संघ तथा दूसरे दलों का कहना था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इतना समय क्यों ले लिया, तुरन्त बगला देश को मान्यता क्यों नहीं दे दी? अगर तुरन्त मान्यता दे देती तो हमारा बहुत खर्च बच जाता।

श्री आर० बी० बड़ (अरगौन): श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी ने कहा था कि हमारा एक देश ही हमारी एक पार्टी है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमारी लीडर हैं क्योंकि उस वक्त देश यह चाहता था। एकता के लिये यह जरूरी था।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा: इस विरोधाभास को सुन कर जनता को बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ है। एक दिन आप एक बात कहते हैं और दूसरे दिन दूसरी बात कहते हैं। आप की बातों में जनता

इस तरह से नहीं आ सकती है। माननीय सदस्य की बात सही हो सकती है, लेकिन अभी चुनाव सभाओं में श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने और जन संघ के दूसरे छोटे मोटे नेताओं ने जो भाषण दिये उन में उन्होंने साफ कहा कि श्रीमती गांधी ने बंगला देश को मान्यता देने में इतनी देरी क्यों की ? अगर वह तुरन्त कर देतीं तो यह मामला तुरन्त खत्म हो जाता। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सोचते हैं कि जिस तरीके की यह सारी समस्या थी उस में दुनिया के सारे राष्ट्रों को साथ लिये बिना, एक वातावरण बनाये बिना, जितनी ट्रांसमिटीज बहा हो रही थी उन को दुनिया के सामने रक्खे बिना अगर तुरन्त कोई कदम उठा लिया जाता तो उस का क्या नतीजा हमारे सामने होता ? हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने सचमुच इस मामले में जिस सुन्दर तरीके से सारी बातें कीं वह सराहनीय है। जिस तरीके से उन्हों इस समस्या के बारे में सोचा उसी तरीके से उस को पूरा किया। रिफ्यूजीज इज्जत के साथ चले गये, मुजीबुर्रहमान जो जेल में बैठे हुए थे, उन को फांसी लगने वाली थी, उन को प्रधान मंत्री ने छुड़वाने का वादा पूरा किया, साढ़े सात करोड़ इन्सानों वाला देश आजाद हो गया और दुनिया का सब से बड़ा मुसलिम कंट्री बन गया। इसलाम को ले कर जो राष्ट्र बनाया गया था उस की सारी टुनेशन थ्योरी खत्म हो गई। इतने बड़े अचीवमेंट्स की यह घटना थी। आज इस सारी घटना ने हमारे देश को, हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति को दुनिया के सामने बिलकुल साफ कर के रख दिया है।

हम आज मानवता की बड़ी बड़ी बातें कहते हैं, जो दुनिया के बड़े बड़े लोकतन्त्र हैं, अमरीका जैसे राष्ट्र, मानवता की और यू. एन. ओ. के अन्दर ह्यूमन राइट्स चार्टर की बात करते थे। लेकिन कहां ह्यूमन राइट्स चार्टर की बात और निहत्थी जनता को कमटने के लिये आर्म्स एड देना और कहां मुक्तिवाहिनी तथा भारतीय फोजों का सहयोग। लेकिन आज दुनिया के सामने बड़ी बड़ी कंट्रीज एक्सपोज हो गई, उन की फिलासफी और थ्योरीज एक्सपोज हो गई। जो पहले बैलेंस आफ पावर की बात करते थे आज उन का यह कहना कि दुनिया का बैलेंस आफ पावर डिस्टर्ब हो गया है, इस बात को द्योतक है कि हिन्दुस्तान आज दुनिया के अन्दर कितना ऊंचा राष्ट्र बन गया है। हमको बहुत ही जिम्मेवारी के साथ आगे काम करना हैं, आगे के लिए सोचना है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बार बार इस बात को कहा है कि आज भी जिस प्रकार के हालात दुनिया में चल रहे हैं, उनको देखते हुए हमें बहुत सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है। हम रिलैक्स नहीं कर सकते हैं। जहां तक डिफेंस के मामलों का ताल्लुक है या दूसरे मामलों का ताल्लुक है, उन सभी मामलों में हमें सतर्कता बरतनी होगी

हमें पिछले दिनों में बहुत खर्च करना पड़ा है। उस खर्चे का असर हमारे प्लांज पर भी पड़ा है। आगे भी उसका असर सभी चीजों पर पड़ेगा। हम को रिफ्यूजीज के ऊपर खर्च करना पड़ा। दूसरे खर्च करने पड़े। लेकिन उस सब के बावजूद भी आज देश के अन्दर खाद्यान्न के मामले में, एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडकशन के मामले में निश्चित तरक्की हुई है। हमारे यहां सूखा था। कई इलाके हैं जहां अतिवृष्टि हुई। लेकिन उस सब के बावजूद भी आज हमारे देश का किसान करीब 112 मिलियन टन के लगभग इस साल पैदावार करके दिखा देगा। पिछले साल यह उत्पादन 108 मिलियन टन था। किसान के पास नए इरिगेशन के साधन बढ़े हैं, रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन का विकास हुआ है दूसरी चीजों का विकास हुआ है और उन सबका असर हमारे देश की जनता पर पड़ा है। हमारा एग्रिकलचरल उत्पादन बढ़ा है। लेकिन फिर भी

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

बहुत सी कमोडिटीज् है जिन की कमी है। उस कमी को भी देखा जा रहा है और उसके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, इसका उल्लेख भी किया गया है किस प्रकार से आगे विचार करके, सोच करके, हाई लैवेल पर जहां निश्चित करने की आवश्यकता हो, उसका निश्चय करके और तेज़ गति से किस तरह से उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, इसको देखा जाएगा और यह विचार भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में हमारे सामने रखा है। खास तौर से इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में जो कमी है, उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन का रेट किस प्रकार गिर रहा है उसको देखते हुए सरकार कुछ कदम उठा रही है। स्टील एक बेसिक चीज़ है और उसके प्रोडक्शन के बारे में भी उच्च स्तर पर सोच विचार चल रहा है।

इसी तरह से इरिगेशन का सवाल है। हमारे मोदी साहब कुओं की बात कर रहे थे। अब ऐसा लगता है कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के मोदी साहब को भी हमारे किसानों की फिक्र होने लगी है और किसानों के लिए, उनके खेतों के लिए कुएं बनाने की बात भी वह करने लगे है, माइनर इरिगेशन की बात भी वह करने लग हैं। काफी जोर उन्होंने इस मुद्दे पर दिया है और जोर देना वाजिब भी था। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ उन्होंने पब्लिक सैक्टर की बुराईयों का भी ज़िक्र किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि उन में चार पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया हमने दिया है और उन से मुनाफा होना चाहिये और उस मुनाफे का फरदर इनवैस्टमेंट होना चाहिये। सिद्धान्त के दृष्टिकोण से यह बात उनकी बिल्कुल ठीक है लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ावा दिया जाए, यह बात जब कही जाती है तो इस सिद्धान्त का वह हमेशा विरोध करते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर का विकास होना जरूरी है उस में सुधार हो, इस बारे में सरकार कांशस है इस के बारे में सचमुच बहुत कुछ करने की गुंजाइश है। पब्लिक सैक्टर के जितने भी काम चल रहे हैं, उन में बहुत सुधार किए जा सकते हैं। इसके बारे में हम बहुत पहले से सदन में शिकायत कर चुके है। हम समझते है कि जो मैनेज इनको करने वाले है, जो कैडर है, वह एक प्रकार से सही कैडर नही है। मैं समझता हूं और मेरी निश्चित राय है कि उसको निश्चय ही ठीक करना चाहिये। पब्लिक सैक्टर को मैनेज करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनका कैसा स्पेशल कैडर हो इस बात को हम पार्टी मे भी कई बार उठा चुके है और सदन में भी उठा चुके है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत अहम सवाल है जिस के बारे में तुरन्त फैसला होना चाहिये। पब्लिक सैक्टर को चलाने के लिए कोई नई एजंसी हम सोचें जो उन में एफिशेंसी ला सके, वहां पर पैदा करने की जो क्षमता है, उसका पूरा उपयोग कर सके। ऐसा अगर हुआ तो मजदूरों को भी अधिक मिलेगा, वहां जो काम करने वाले लोग है उनको भी अधिक मिलेगा और ज्यादा चीज़ पैदा हो कर हमारे देश की जनता को सस्ती भी वह मिल सकेगी। यह हमारा आबजैक्ट होना चाहिये। उस में कुछ प्राफिट भी हो जोकि फरदर इनवैस्ट हो सके। इस सारे मामले के बारे में कोई दो रायें नही है। लेकिन जिस तरीके से श्री मोदी इस बात को कह रहे थे उससे यह साफ जाहिर था कि वह पब्लिक सैक्टर को बुरा बता रहे है ताकि पब्लिक सैक्टर के फरदर एक्सपैंशन की अगर नीति बनाई जाती है तो उसका विरोध वह कर सकें। यह उनका काम है। वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर मे सुधार किया जाए और जहां जहां सुधार की गुंजाइश हो, वहां वहां सुधार किये जायें। इस काम को हमें सीरियसली करना होगा और जल्दी करना होगा सभीलैवेल्ज़ पर इन सारे मामलों को देखा जाना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार इस बारे में कांशस नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा

सकता। सरकारी नेता न हों ऐसी बात नहीं हैं। हम इसको करना चाहते हैं, यह साफ है।

एग्रिकलचर पर भी हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं। काटन की तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान है। जहां तक शूगर केन का सम्बन्ध है, देखने में आता है कि एक बार तो हम बहुत ज्यादा उस में सरपलस हो जाते हैं लेकिन दूसरे साल में मुसीबत में फंस जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि रेग्युलेटरी चक्स क्या हों ताकि जिस हिसाब से और जितनी हम चाहे, वह चीज़ पैदा हो सके इस बारे में हमको सोचना पड़ेगा। इस सारी व्यवस्था पर हमे बहुत गहराई से सोचना होगा। सरकार ने एक एग्रिकलचर कमिशन भी बनाया है जो इन सारी बातों को डिटेल मे जा कर बहुत बारीकी से देखने वाला है। कौन सी कमोडटी किस रूप मे कितनी पैदा हो, क्या कमी है, क्या एक्सपोर्ट का पोटेंशल है, इ पोर्ट का क्या है, किस तरह से उस में फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल हो, इन सभी मामलों को काफी गम्भीरता से सरकार ने अध्ययन के लिए इस कमिशन के सुपुर्द किया है। कमिशन ने कुछ अहम मुद्दों पर अपनी अंतरिम रिपोर्ट्स भी सरकार को दी हैं। उन रिपोर्ट्स के इम्प्लेमेंटेशन के बारे में मैं खास तौर पर सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। हाई लेवेल पर उन मुद्दों को डील करने के लिए कुछ मशीनरी बनाई जाए और रिपोर्ट्स में जो सिफारिशें दी जा चुकी हैं उनके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन से तुरन्त कुछ चीज़ों पर जो असर पड़ने वाला है, उन सब पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिये। प्लानिंग कमिशन में या एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री में जिस लेवेल पर भी सरकार में उन पर विचार होने की आवश्यकता है, वह जल्दी हो जाना चाहिये। पांच छः इम्पार्टेंट मुद्दों पर एग्रिकलचर कमिशन मे रिपोर्ट दी है। चार पांच और अंतरिम रिपोर्ट्स भी जल्दी हम रखने वाले हैं। फाईनल रिपोर्ट को तो लिखने में कुछ समय लगेगा क्योंकि यह एक बहुत बड़ा देश का सवाल है और नैशनल वैल्थ का पचास पर सेंट एग्रिकलचर तथा उससे सम्बद्ध एनीमल हसबैंडरी वगैरह से पैदा होता है। 75 परसेंट लोगों के रोज़गार और बेरोज़गारी का यह सवाल है। उनके स्टैंडड आफ लिविंग को हाई करने का यह मसला है। यह काफी बड़ा सैक्टर अपने आप में है। इस वास्ते बहुत बारीकी में जा कर इन सारे मुद्दों पर विचार करके एक रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने कमिशन को रखनी है। बहुत से मुद्दे अभिभाषण में टच किए गए है। वे देश को एक सही दिशा का एहसास कराते हैं। आगे हमें क्या करना है, यह भी हमें बताया गया है। हमारे यहां कहां पर शार्ट फाल्ज़ है, उनके बारे में भी सरकार काशस है। जहां अच्छाइयां हैं, उनके बारे में भी सरकार कांशस हैं। मार्कसिष्ट्स का जो वे आफ वीकिंग है, जो मैथड आफ वर्किंग है, जो डैमोक्रेटिक मैथड आफ वर्किंग उन्होने अपनाया है, उस पर से उनका विश्वास उठ रहा है और वे कहने लग गए है कि उन्हें कुछ और सोचना पड़ेगा हिन्दुस्तान के लिए। यह उनकी निराशा का प्रतीक है। स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोगों को खतरा है कि वे आगे आने वाले नहीं हैं। जनता ने इनको सही जवाब दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का नेतृत्व और आज की सरकार की पालिसी देश के लिए अच्छी साबित है और जनता ने इसको अच्छी तरह से समझा और महसूस किया है। इस सब का एक अच्छा चित्रण, जो हालात हैं, जो समस्यायें हैं और जो हम करना चाहते हैं, उसका एक बहुत अच्छा चित्रण राष्ट्रपति जी ने हम लोगों के सामने किया और इस सब के लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र है।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया हैं, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद): सदर जम्हूरियत हिन्द के खत्बे पर शुक्रिया की जो करारदाद है, मैं उसकी ताईद करते हुए यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क की तारीख गुजश्ता साल से बदल चुकी है। 1971 पार्लिमेंटरी इलैक्शन में इंदिरा जी ने जो भारी अकसरियत हासिल की थी उस कामयाबी का सेहरा उनके ही सर पर है। 1972 के विधानसभा इलैक्शन में जो कांग्रेस को अकसरियत हासिल हुई है वह भी सिर्फ इंदिरा जी की बदौलत हुई है। 1971 की इलैक्शन के फौरन बाद हमारे सामने जो दिक्कतें पेश आई उनको बयान करने की जरूरत नहीं। सब से बड़ा मसला बंगला देश का था वहां की जनता पर पाकिस्तानी हुकमरानों ने मुजालिम ढाए। एक करोड़ के करीब पनाहगजीन हमारे देश में आ गए जिस की वजह से माली और सामाजिक मुश्किलात का हमें सामना करना पड़ा। इसकी वजह से हम पर भारी बोझा आ पड़ा। बंगला देश का मसला हमारे सामने दरपेश था। बंग बन्धु ने जैसा कहा है श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हिन्दुस्तान की नेता नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया की और इंसानियत की नेता हैं। उन्होंने इस मुश्किल वक्त में जबकि सारी दुनिया की नजरें हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ लगी हुई थी जिस खूबी से इस मसले को हल किया उसकी कोई दूसरी मिसाल नहीं मिलती। मेरी खुशकिस्मती है कि मैं उन दिनों में अमरीका में यू० एन० ओ० में था और देख रहा था कि दूसरे मुल्क हमारी तरफ किस तरह देख रहे है। लेकिन जिस खूबी से इंदिरा जी ने इस मसले को हल किया, उसकी मिसाल दुनिया में दूसरी नहीं मिलती।

हमारे सामने कई और मुसीबतें आई। मुल्क के कुछ हिस्सों में सूखा पड़ा था आंध्र जैसा इलाका सूखे से परेशान था। फिर भी हमारे पास गल्ले की इतनी पैदावार हुई कि न सिर्फ हम एक करोड़ शरणार्थियों को ही खिला सके बल्कि आज भी हजारों टन गल्ला बंगला देश को भेज रहे है। मुल्क गल्ले के मामले में सैल्फ सफिशेंट हो चुक है और वह आगे ही बढ़ता जाएगा। गरीबी हटाओ का नारा, नाज दोस्तों ने कहा है कि इलैक्शन जीतने के लिए दिया गया था। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि इलैक्शन जीतने के लिए यह नारा नहीं दिया गया था। इस पर हम अमल भी कर रहे है और कई इकदामात हमने किए है और अपने प्रोग्राम को अमली जामा पहना दिया है। यहां तक कि जब बंगला देश को आजाद कराने की जंग चल रही थी और अमरीकी सांतवा बेड़ा हमारे करीब आ चुका था तब भी सांविक वालियान रियासतों के प्रिवलेज और अखराजात खत्म किये गए। साथ ही वस्तूरी तरमीम बुनियादी हकूके जायदाद के मुताल्लिक जो पास किया गया है, वह इस बात का खुल्मखुल्ला सबूत है कि हमारी नेता क्या करना चाहती है। हुकूमत की तरफ से बेजमीनों को जमीन देने, मकान बनाने के लिए हर साल करोड़ों रुपये के कर्ज देने, सनअती पैदावार को बढ़ाने और हड़तालों और बन्दों के बारे में और मुल्क की ला एंड आर्डर सिटुएशन को बेहतर बनाने के सिलसिले में जो इकदामात किये गये, वे किसी से छिपे नहीं हैं। इस के अलावा गुजिश्ता साल के बजट में क्रैश प्रोग्राम फार रूरल एम्पलायमेंट और एडूकेटिड अनएम्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिए जो रकूमात फराहम की गई और जो स्कीमें अमल में लाई गई, वे भी किसी से छिपी नहीं हैं। बैंकों के जरिये जो लोन दिये गये, उन से भी काफी लोगों ने फायदा उठाया।

मैं उस प्रान्त से आता हूं, जहां 1952 में जरई इस्लाहात के सिलसिले में कुछ मुअस्सिर इकदामात किये गये थे। उस वक्त आन्ध्र प्रदेश में श्री रामकृष्ण राव की मिनिस्ट्री थी। मैं एक काश्तकार की हैसियत से कहूंगा कि जरई इस्लाहात बिल्कुल नाकाफी हैं और वक्त की

पुकार हैं। लेकिन इस में रकबे के लिहाज से जो हदबन्दी तइयुन की जा रही है, वह कुछ मुनासिब कदम नहीं होगा, क्योंकि ज़मीन की ज़रखेज़ी हर जगह मुख्तलिफ होती है। हुकूमत ग़रीब अनपढ़ काश्तकार को अफ़सरों के रहमो-करम पर न छोड़े, बल्कि वह यह मालूम करे कि किसी ज़मीन से क्या आमदनी हो सकती है।

जिस तरह हुकूमत ने दूसरे मैदान में छः हज़ार रुपये तक की आमदनी को इनकम टैक्स से मुस्तसना किया हुआ है, उसी तरह यहां भी ऐसी हदबन्दी कायम की जाये कि एक ख़ानदान ज़रई अराज़ी से कम से कम छः हज़ार रुपये की आमदनी हो। मुझे बड़ी तशवीश है कि अगर अफ़सरों के ज़रिये एस्टीमेट करा के हदबन्दी की जायेगी, तो काश्तकार परेशान हो जायेंगे और उन की हालत बहुत ख़राब हो जायेगी। हुकूमत शहरी जायदाद के सिलसिले में तीन या पांच लाख रुपये की हदबन्दी करने की सोच रही हैं। यह सोचना चाहिए कि कितने एकड़ ज़मीन को कीमत तीन लाख रुपये हो सकती है और कितने एकड़ जमीन की आमदनी तीन लाख रुपये की शहरी जायदाद की आमदनी के बराबर हो सकती है। जहां तक शहरी जायदाद का ताल्लुक है, अगर किसी बूढ़े, नाकारा और जईफ आदमी को भी रखें, तो वह किराये की शक्ल में चार पांच हजार रुपया माहाना वसूल कर लेगा। लेकिन खेतो में बीज बोने से ले कर गल्ला घर आने तक बहुत निगरानी और मेहनत की ज़रूरत होती है।

हमारा एक ज़रई मुलक है, जिस में अस्सी फ़ीसदी लोग ज़रई पेशा से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। लेकिन बहुत कम लोग इस नज़रिये से सोचते या बात करते हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जब सदन में यह मसला आयेगा, तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

शायद आने वाले सालों में ज़रई आमदनी पर टैक्स लगाया जायेगा। जब कभी ज़रई आमदनी की बात होती है, तो लोगों का खयाल अंगूर के बाग़ात और दूसरी कैश क्रास की तरफ़ जाता है। लेकिन बहुत कम लोगों की ज़रई आमदनी इन से हासिल होती है। बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जो हज़ारों रुपया टैक्स देने काबिल हैं, लेकिन वे टैक्स इवेड कर रहे हैं। अगर हुकूमत ऐसे लोगों को टैप करे, तो हमारी माली मुश्किलात आसानी से हल हो सकती हैं।

हमारे तालिब-इल्मों में बहुत ज़्यादा अनरेस्ट है, उन में डिसिप्लिन नहीं है। चूंकि आज के बच्चे कल के नागरिक होने वाले हैं और कल हुकूमत की ज़िम्मेदारी उठाने वाले हैं, लिहाज़ा उन को अच्छा बनाना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है। गवर्नमेंट को इस तरफ़ ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आम कहा जाता है, और कुछ हकीकत भी हैं, कि करप्शन की जड़ें इतनी मज़बूत हो चुकी हैं कि जब तक उन को उखाड़ न फैंका जायेगा, तब तक समाज तरक्की नही कर सकेगा।

मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का ध्यान एक ज़रूरी बात की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं। हाल में जब मैं अमरीका में था, तो मैं ने वहां कुछ पैम्फ़लेट देखे, जो तक्सीम किये जा रहे थे। के पैम्फ़लेट मेरे घर पर हैं। अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं उन को टेबल पर रख सकता हूं। उन पैम्फ़लेट्स में कहा गया था कि अगर कोई अमरीकन डालर दे, तो उस को हिन्दुस्तान का सिक्का दस रुपये फ़ी डालर के हिसाब से अमरीका में दिया जायेगा। जहां तक फ़ारेन रेगुलेशन्ज़ का मेरा इल्म है, हम अपने मुल्क का एक पैसा भी मुल्क से बाहर नहीं ले जा सकते हैं सवाल यह है कि हमारे मुल्क के लाखों करोड़ों रुपये बाहर के किसी मुल्क में कैसे दस्तयाब हो रहे हैं? क्या वहां पर जाली नोट

[श्री पी. गंगा रेड्डी]

छापे जा रहे हैं ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हमारे लोग उस में शामिल हों ? अगर इस बारे में फ़ौरी कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा, तो मुल्क के लिए बड़ा ख़तरा है ।

18.00 hrs.

हमारे मुल्क से मूर्तियां बाहर स्मगल की जा रही हैं। इस के अलावा हमारे यहां के नाया जंगली जानवरों को बहुत बेदर्दी से मार कर उन की खालें और सींग बाहर भेजे जा रहे हैं। अगर इस बारे में मुनासिब इकदामात न किये गये, तो कुछ ही सालों में ये जानवर नापैद हो जायेंगे ।

जो लोग पिछले पांच दस साल में लखपति और करोड़पति बन गये हैं उन से पूछा जाना चाहिए कि वह पैसा उन के पास कहां से आया और क्या उन के पास उस का कोई एकाउंट है । ऐसा करने से हमारे मसायल बहुत जल्द हल होंगे, वजाये इस के कि ग़रीब काश्तकार को परेशान किया जाये ।

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned tiil, Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 15, 1972/Phalguna 25, 1893 (Saka).

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